The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4744. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS,

Advices to Dec. 8 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Rumored Changes in the British Ministry.

The Fenian Troubles Exciting Grave Apprehensions.

More Troops Dispatched to the Scene of Disturbance.

Rumors of Maximilian's Intended Departure from Mexico.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rumored Changes in Lord Derby's Government.

EDINBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 8.

In spite of the repeated denials which have been made on all sides, the *Scotsman* to-day reiterates the statement that there has been some trouble in the British Cabinet, and insists that DISRAELI, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had threatened to resign his post unless the Government accepted a Reform Bill liberal in its provisions.

The *Scotsman*, however, adds that Lord DERBY yielded to the cogent demands thus made for a more liberal policy on the part of his administration, and by this action a ministerial crisis was avoided.

The Fenian Troubles Assuming More Alarming Proportions.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Fenian troubles in Ireland are evidently assuming still more alarming proportions, as it is reported here to-day that in addition to the troops already dispatched to that island, two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave immediately for the scene of disturbance.

MAXIMILIAN.

Intended Movements of the Archduke.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

La France (newspaper) this morning asserts that MAXIMILIAN has telegraphed to some of the physicians attending to the Empress CHARLOTTE to meet him at Gibralter by the middle of December.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The cotton market to-day opened busy and has been quite active all the morning. Prices have recovered from the temporary decline of yesterday, and, including Uplands, are currently quoted at fully 14d. ℔ lb. It is now intimated that the sales of the day will amount to over 16,000 bales.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 8—Noon.

Consols remain to-day unchanged at 88⅞ for money. American Securities are quoted at the following prices:

United States Five-Twenties	71
Illinois Central Shares	77½
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left New-York Nov. 28, touched here this morning, and proceeded on her way to Liverpool.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The mails of the steamship *Asia* reached this City from Boston at an early hour last evening.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Exhibition—How Strangers are to be Lodged and Fed in Paris—The Cost of Living and Prices of Apartments—The New Opera House—The Grand Hotel.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

A capitalist, acting for a perfectly responsible association, has offered to the Great Exhibition Company of next year, the sum of eight millions of francs, paid half now and half the day before the opening of the Exhibition, for the right to collect the proceeds of the admissions to the Exhibition during the whole six months of its duration. This offer, which was refused for many reasons, gives a sufficiently clear idea of the expectations of the Parisians in regard to the numbers of strangers who are to be present. For since the Exhibition is to be free on Sunday for the poor, and since three-quarters of Paris will avail themselves of the poor clause, we are left with only half a million Parisians of the category who pay. Give these an average of five entrances each, which is the limit, and we have two millions and a half of francs. Then to make up the other five and a half millions, in order to reach the eight millions offered by the company in question, more than a million strangers must be found, perhaps, (to make up the profits anticipated beyond the eight millions of francs,) several millions of strangers. (I forgot to mention for the intelligence of these calculations that the admission is to be one franc.)

Now, how are these several millions of strangers to be lodged and fed in this country of routine? The normal number of vacant apartments in Paris is 10,000. (The reader will recollect that in France "an apartment" in the singular means a suite of rooms comprising everything necessary for a family.) These 10,000 apartments the municipal authorities consider not too many to admit the necessary movement of the population. At the present moment, on account of the great amount of building, it is thought that there may be 20,000 vacant apartments. But 20,000 apartments will only admit of an increase in population of say 150,000, and where are we going to put the rest of the several millions?

The Parisians say they are going to do like the people of the watering-places—they are going to vacate their houses, for a consideration, and give them up to the strangers. This will in fact be the only solution to the difficulty, and this is the manner in which it is expected to arrive at the desired result. The cities and villages around Paris, for the distance of two hours by rail are never more than half full of people, and to these cities and villages the Parisians will fly.

As to prices, furnished apartments for families range at the present moment from 300 to 2,500 francs a month. During the Exhibition these prices will be advanced something like from one-half to two-thirds, but I do not believe they will be doubled. Single rooms in hotels and lodging-houses now command from two to eight francs a day, and these, especially the cheaper ones, will be more likely to be doubled than the apartments. As for living, it was remarked at the Exhibition of 1855, that this did not advance so much in proportion as rents. In fine, although the Parisians appear to think they are all going to make their fortunes next year, and although much has been said about the manner in which foreigners are to be fleeced, I do not believe anything of the kind, for the very good reason that people who have sense enough to make money enough to give themselves such a voyage of pleasure are generally able to see about how far they are being cheated, and that all palpable attempts at overreaching are sure to react to the injury of the person who makes the attempt. The shop-keepers of Paris are a clever and a quick-witted race, and they can understand this proposition as well as anybody. So that, although there may be a general augmentation in prices, and here and there attempts at swindling, I do not, nevertheless, believe that the augmentation will be excessive, or the attempts at swindling numerous.

The Parisians count also upon retaining and fixing at Paris a large number of the foreign families who come to see the Exhibition. The same thing took place in 1855, and may be expected to take place on a larger scale in 1867. The normal number of foreigners at Paris is something over 100,000, of which the largest number, in proportion to the population from whence they come, are from South America—and who are all called "Americans." But every quarter of the globe, however remote, is made to contribute to this foreign and pleasure-seeking population of Paris, for wherever there is a man who has made money enough to live on his income, and whose residence has no attraction for a man of money, he is sure to come to Paris in order to get the most pleasure for his money.

To accommodate these rich foreigners, the architects of Paris are building houses by the thousand, which are marvels of taste and luxury. We are departing a little in the costliest streets from the old barrack-like model of house, and we find, as for example, in the elegant new Boulevard Haussemann, more variety and more elegance of front, and a less conformity to what is called the municipal style. In the interior, the stairways occupy as much room as an ordinary house. You enter vast vestibules, lined on all sides in variegated marbles, with mirrors, statues, rich gas-stands, and a whole conservatory of rare plants. The stairways are monumental in their construction, composed also of variegated marbles. The apartments, too, are elegant to the same degree, and the people who take them must pay for the waste space and the elegances of the stairway. Thus a man who has been accustomed to living in a palace at home can have a temporary one here, and at the rate at which dispossessed Kings and Grand Dukes are taking up their residences at Paris, a few more of these elegant houses would perhaps not be out of place.

The new Grand Opera has reached its height, and is going to be one of the first architectural curiosities of Paris. The cost will be four millions of dollars, and the building will be ready for use in 1869. M. GARNIER, the architect, feeling that the opening of 300 feet in front, on the Boulevard, was not enough to show off to advantage the magnificences of his immense building, demanded at first that the Government should cut twenty-five feet off the Grand Hotel and as much off the corresponding building on the other side of the opening. The Prefect of the Seine, M. HAUSSEMANN, the man who is remodeling and rebuilding Paris, admitted the reasonableness of M. GARNIER's demand, and said that when the time came for finishing the opera, the subject should have his consideration. But now that M. GARNIER has got his building up to its definitive height in the air, or, one might say, in the clouds, and sees how magnificent it is, he demands that the whole of the Grand Hotel shall be torn down, and the whole of the handsome three new buildings corresponding on the other side, Nos. 10, 8 and 6 Boulevard des Capucines, leaving nothing on the corner of the Chaussée d'Antin but the Vaudeville Theatre, which is going to be immediately built there.

But the Grand Hotel, finished and furnished, cost nearly twenty millions of francs; and as the house at its present high rates is paying a heavy dividend, the damages its owners would have a right to claim would be enormous. So, too, the buildings on the other side are of great value, and are full of people in business with long leases, and the Government would not get off with a less total than forty-five millions of francs, which would be rather dear to pay for the luxury of looking with more advantage at M. GARNIER's architecture. I do not look, therefore, for the Government to go beyond the twenty feet first demanded.

Speaking of the Grand Hotel, it is said that Mr. GERRIT SMITH (or is it Mr. LLOYD GARRISON?) has taken through an agent, for the four first months of the Exhibition, a suite of rooms on the first floor of the hotel, for which he has been made to pay a mine of money. The Count DE FLANDERS, brother to the King of Belgium, and President of the Belgian Commission to the Exhibition, has also taken a suite of rooms for four months on the first floor of the Grand Hotel, and for which he has been made to pay a fabulous sum. The rich representative of Egypt at the Exhibition, or rather the representative of the rich Viceroy of Egypt, has also secured rooms on the first floor of this hotel. The English Commission to the Exhibition, of which the Prince of Wales is President, have secured the greater part of a new and scarcely finished house on the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, No. 71.

The reader may probably think that all the people expropriated or turned out by the municipal authorities for the purpose of building new streets and embellishing the town, are to be pitied. But not at all. They rather like it; in fact they seek for it, and there are even people who make a fortune at it. To be expropriated is the dream of every one, for the Government pays such a handsome indemnity in all cases, that many people who are doing a poor business are saved from bankruptcy by it, and those who are doing well are enabled to do better in the next place. So that so many seek to be expropriated that it has become a social condition, or if you will, a profession, and a little book has just appeared from the Press entitled *A Manual for the Expropriated.* In it may be found directions how to find where the Prefect is going to locate a new street, or open a new square, and how to get the most money out of the municipal treasury in case you diagnose the Prefect's intentions correctly. As for the Prefect himself, it would be easy for him and his friends to make a fortune with these expropriations, and it would be impossible to convince most Parisians that he has not done so. In fact, I have heard the exact figure of his gains stated, and I believe it is forty-one millions of francs! It is a notorious fact that certain capitalists buy up quantities of property in certain neighborhoods where, months or years afterward, we hear of the location of new streets and squares. Is it a coincidence, or does the Prefect tell his intentions and get his share of the profits? The Parisians will not admit that it is a coincidence, and for myself I would not pretend to judge the question. I must say, however, that the Parisians think a great deal of their Prefect, and would not see him removed on any account. Many of them think him a greater man than the Emperor, and in case of a political disturbance, or in any emergency whatever, they would look to him with the greatest confidence.

MALAKOFF.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Question of an American Protectorate for Mexico—The Juarist Party.

From the London Times, Nov. 24.

We are told that the United States will now adopt the party of JUAREZ, just as the French adopted that of his adversaries; that they will assume the protectorate which the French vacate, and reënact the scenes of the last three years with this simple change in the characters of the piece. We have not yet any sufficient authority for the fact, *but it is not improbable nor in any way to be deprecated.* We only wish the declaimers about Mexican "independence" to observe that independence is regarded as utterly impossible by all parties alike. Either the Mexicans must be left to rob and murder as before, or some strong Power must interfere to take up one faction and put down the other. The French took up MIRAMON and fought JUAREZ; the Americans will take up JUAREZ and fight MIRAMON.

If any spark of principle could be imagined as lingering in a Mexican party, we might rather rejoice at the promotion of the Liberals and the defeat of the Absolutists; but though the former of these titles is claimed by the Juarists, and the latter is attached to their opponents, it has hitherto been impossible in practice to give one of these factions any preference over the other. Their rivalry was that, not of political parties, but of jealous brigands. Both grasped at power by the same means, both employed it for the same purposes, nor did either of them make the least approach to the duties of responsible Governments. But though we can hardly say that the Americans will have a more respectable set of clients than the French, they will have far greater facilities for conducting their cause. They must needs intervene, as the French did, and by force of arms; *but they can do this with greater ease, to better purpose, and with fewer impediments.* The intervention will be popular with the nation, instead of unpopular; it will be cheap, instead of costly; it will violate no "doctrine" and provoke no protests. The Americans can, and probably will, do what the French could and would have done under more favorable circumstances. They will enter the country as the friends of one of its factions, they will hunt the other down, and they will thus render civilization possible, and transform the community into an organized State. They will have this advantage, too, in their proceedings—*they will seem less like invaders than their predecessors;* they will preserve the name and form of a Mexican Republic, and probably leave a native Mexican as its ostensible head. But the measure itself will be the same as before. It will be identical with that which all Europe saw to be inevitable at the period of the expedition which we ourselves declined to prosecute, but which France adopted, and Spain was ready to adopt. It will be intervention for the government of a people who have proved utterly incapable of governing themselves. It will be the establishment of a foreign protectorate in the place of a native administration, nominally independent, but expressing only anarchy and violence; and as this will be for the advantage of the world at large, we wish the Americans a cheap bargain and speedy success.

The Return of the French Troops to France—Circular from the French Minister of War.

The Paris *Temps*, of Nov. 21, contains the following circular addressed by the French Minister of War to the Departmental Intendants:

"The entire expeditionary corps of Mexico is to return to France at the early part of next year. I request you, in consequence, to order the administrative councils of the corps of troops stationed in your divisions, and who have portions employed in Mexico, to cease henceforth to send any stores to that country. The stores sent to St. Nazaire before the receipt of the present dispatch must not be embarked on board the steamer of the 16th November, unless it is urgently necessary to forward them." This circular officially confirms (says the *Temps*) a resolution of which no one could any longer doubt, and which was too clearly indicated by the nature of things not to force itself in a measure upon the attention of the Government. Our withdrawal from Mexico will take place speedily, completely, and at one time. It will be simultaneous, and not successive. The partial and successive withdrawal would only have been justified had MAXIMILIAN's empire gradually consolidated itself and been able to replace by its increasing force the strength we withdrew from it. That has not been precisely the course of events during the last few months. It does not need much reflection now to recognize that the system of gradual evacuation at first decided on might have exposed the last representatives of the French flag in Mexico to grave difficulties, and led of itself to the revival, so to speak, of an expedition, the end of which is ardently, and we believe, unanimously desired."

The Princess Charlotte.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* has the following:

"We learn from Miramar that St. Charles' Day being the *fête* of the Empress of Mexico, was observed there by a mass celebrated in the chapel of the chateau of Mgr. RAICHICH, principal chaplain to the Austrian navy, and who formerly held a similar office to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. After the religious ceremony, at which the Empress was present, her suite and all the persons attached to the service of the chateau were admitted to offer their congratulations to Her Majesty. The august Princess talked with the different people without any trace of the mental disturbance she has been suffering under being discernible. The same day Her Majesty was agreeably surprised by receiving a telegram from the Emperor MAXIMILIAN by the Atlantic cable, congratulating her on her *fête* in the most affectionate terms. The Emperor and Empress of Austria, as well as the other members of the Imperial family, had also forwarded their compliments by telegraph."

The Trieste *Journal* does not give very favorable intelligence of the Empress CHARLOTTE. It says:

"We have received some information as to the health of the Empress of Mexico. Unhappily her state is not so satisfactory as it was lately. Her Majesty has not been completely dispossessed of the idea that there is a wish to poison her; she refuses the drinks offered, although she eats the food prescribed. To the chimerical ideas which such an abstention give rise to, others have been added, the origin of which are as deplorable, and which require no less precaution to combat. Her Majesty has the fixed idea that the persons who surround her no longer have the same attachment for her as formerly, and this fancy urges her to distrust every one. The hope entertained of her speedy cure is destroyed by these late symptoms, and her malady will probably be a long one. However, the doctors have expressed the opinion that most likely a crisis will occur in the course of a month, and then they will be in a position to pronounce decidedly."

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Circular from Baron Ricasoli Discouraging Political Agitation.

Baron RICASOLI has addressed a circular to the Prefects and Royal Commissioners of the Italian Kingdom, in which he says that, with the settlement of the Venetian question, foreign dominion has come to an end in the peninsula, and Italy may now devote herself to the work of internal reorganization. The Minister adds:

"The Roman question, it is true, still remains to be solved; but since the Convention has settled the political part of it, the Roman question cannot, and should not be a pretext for agitation. The sovereignty of the Pope in Rome is placed by the Convention of September, 1864, under the same conditions as every other sovereignty. It must seek in itself, and find in itself alone, the means of existence and duration. Italy has promised France and Europe not to interfere between the Pope and the Romans, and to allow the accomplishment of this last experiment with regard to the vitality of an ecclesiastical principality which is without a parallel in the civilized world, and which is in contradiction with the progress of the age. Italy must maintain her promise, and await from the efficacy of the national principle she represents the infallible triumph of her rights. All agitation, therefore, using the Roman question as its pretext, should be discountenanced, blamed, prevented and repressed, whatever may be the character it assumes; for the suspicion ought not to be aroused that Italy will in any way violate her solemn engagement, and no attempt should be made to induce her to violate it, since in either case it would be a grave injury and wrong to her. I know that the double quality of the Pope supplies some people with an argument for confounding the political with the religious question, and for disturbing timid consciences with the doubt least the Italian Government wishes to diminish the independence of the spiritual chief, and offend the liberty of the Church. But you will be able, if necessary, to dispel these suspicions. The legislative measures, the reiterated declarations of the King's Government, even its most recent acts, openly show that even in religious matters it recognizes no other empire, and admits no other rule than that of liberty and law, and among the ministers of religion desires neither the privileged nor the martyr. To the head of the Catholics disseminated throughout the world and forming the great bulk of the Italian nation guarantees are due in order that he may exercise his spiritual ministry free and independent. The Italian Government is more than any other disposed to accord the guarantees that may be considered most fitted to protect that liberty and independence, because more than any other it is convinced that they may be conceded without any injury to the rights of the nation it represents.

The Disordered Condition of Spain.

"The Queen Dowager," says the *Avenir National,* "has added her solicitations to the advice tendered by the Duchess DE MONTPENSIER to Queen ISABELLA, but without effect. The Marquis DE MIRAFLORES, one of the oldest of the Spanish nobility, and formerly President of the Council, next endeavored to show the Queen the danger of the course she was pursuing, but his influence was equally unavailing. Political considerations have no influence on a mind which is the slave of religious scruples. *Que me importa mi cuerpo si salvo mi alma* ("my body is nothing if my soul be saved") was her answer to the Marquis DE MIRAFLORES. Arrests continue to be made among the people and in the army. The Colonel of the King's Regiment and other officers have been sent off to the Philippines. The influence of GONZALES-BRAVO is increasing every day. Father CLARET has confidence in him alone, and Sister PATROCINIO considers that he is the man appointed by God to save the Church and Spain."

"Our news from Spain," says the *Siècle,* "is most afflicting. Never has such a state of things existed. Everything is in paralysis. Commerce, trade and agriculture are at the last gasp, and the severity with which the immediate payment of taxes is enforced terrifies the population. In the great centres of business there remain some resources, but in the small towns there is desolation. The representations of pauperised families have no effect in mitigating the misery to which they are doomed. At the same time the prisons are full of innocent citizens. Neither age nor sex is respected. There is grief in families, disgust in the army, and fear everywhere, but greatest in the Government, which is expecting a revolution on all sides. M. BERGER, Marquis d'Isidori, a French citizen, was arrested in his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning. The private letters are opened and the Provincial Governors seize on all correspondence that is suspected by them. This state of things cannot possibly last, and a catastrophe is momentarily expected, for despair and misery have exhausted all patience."

The *Nord* says that a report prevailed in Paris that the Queen intended to abdicate and meant to take refuge in France, and that the French Government was concentrating troops on the side of the Pyrenees, in order to be prepared for any insurrectionary or revolutionary movement that might arise.

A Congress of Fashion.

The Paris corespondent of the London *Globe* writes as follows:

"The *arbiter elegantiarum* of Paris is M. EUGENE CHAPUS, of *Le Sport.* What Baron BRISSE is in eating, he is in fashion. The Baron is assuredly his superior in the power of digestion, though that which he possesses is not to be despised, judging from the part he plays at a table spread with good things. But in brains he has the advantage of the Baron, and his reading has not been confined to cookery books, as the Baron's has. While, too, the Baron's literary efforts have not gone beyond the *rédaction* of bills of fare, he has written books which the public have read with pleasure, and he writes every week a *feuilleton* which is both interesting and brilliant. M. CHAPUS tells us that 'the Directing Committee of the High World of Paris' held a meeting a few days ago to deliberate on the reform of certain social relations. The Committee came to the conclusion that a gentleman or lady at table may or may not, as he or she pleases, follow the old customs of breaking on the plate the shell of the egg that has been eaten; of not pouring coffee into the saucer, however hot it may be; of breaking, not cutting, bread, and of not eating or drinking the whole of what is served; but that he or she must not, under pain of social ostracism, 'allow the fork to travel from one hand to the other. The fork,' adds M. CHAPUS, 'must be kept invariably in the left hand, and the knife in the right, without permitting them, on any pretence, to rook, as is done with certain pieces on the chess-board.' Your readers will see that this is in accordance with the English rule, though I believe the English table code, more merciful, does not punish a man with death for taking his fork in his right hand. But it must greatly embarrass the bulk of the French people, whose rule it is to cut their food into bits and then carry it to the mouth by the fork in that hand. It must still more embarrass the Germans, who, in the conveyance of their aliments, use the knife, or the knife and fork combined. However, the Directing Committee knows best what is good for us, and we must obey its mandates without murmuring. Another custom which it had under consideration is the taking ladies down, or from dinner. It pronounces against the present practice of awarding a particular lady to a particular gentleman, or of five or six gentlemen competing for the arm of one lady. 'Each lady,' is its decree, as recorded by M. CHAPUS, 'is henceforth to choose her cavalier herself. But the best thing would be to abstain completely from enchaining together two persons who are often strangers to one another, and from forming a ridiculous procession. Besides, from the manner in which ladies dress now-a-days, they can display more grace in walking leisurely.'"

Curious and Interesting Letter from an Old French Marshal.

The following letter, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, said to have been addressed by Marshal VAILLANT to a working farrier of the Côte d'Or, of the same name, who desired to know whether they were related, has appeared in some of the papers. It is curious and characteristic, and, as it has not been contradicted by the personage most interested, may be considered as genuine:

"SIR: You have written me an excellent letter. The writer must be an honest man, and I should feel very proud to be related to him, though I don't know whether we shall be able to clear up that point. My father, whom I was so unfortunate as to lose in 1823, had been District Secretary at Dijon, and afterward Secretary General of Prefecture of the Côte d'Or in 1815. He was named representative during the Hundred Days, then dismissed from his post at the Prefecture and imprisoned for being a Bonapartist. I was at that time with the army behind the Loire. My father died poor, but esteemed by every one. I don't think he had a single enemy. I do not resemble him in any way. He was slight of frame and I am big and burly. He was gentle in manner and I pass for being surly and boorish. [A fact.] In a word, he had as many fine and excellent qualities as people say I have defects, and I believe those who say so are not mistaken. My father brought up a large family—now reduced in number. I have an unmarried sister at Dijon; another who is a widow, and one of whose sons, M. GIRRODDE, is engineer *des ponts et chaussés*, at Chatillon-sur-Seine. He is therefore a near neighbor of yours. I had a younger brother whom I had the misfortune to lose in 1816. My father had an elder brother, who died librarian of the town of Dijon. My grandfather kept a little silk mercer's shop in the Place St. Vincent at Dijon. His father had been a shoemaker. I cannot go further back; my quarters of nobility stop with the shoemaker. I have heard say that one of my great uncles had been in the army and was wounded in Canada. My father married a young woman named CANQUOIN. A brother of my mother died parish priest of Genlis (*Cote d'Or.*) He was an excellent man, and we all greatly regretted him. His brother had some post in the Registry-office. We lost him in 1839. I have no children, and it is the greatest sorrow which Heaven could visit me with. I never asked it for wealth or honors, and it has given me what I had no desire for, and taken from me my stepson, the child of my wife. We must submit to its decrees. I was born at Dijon on the 6th of December, 1790; but I have hardly any recollection of my mother. We were very poor. We were tenderly brought up, but amidst privations of every sort. The servant who took care of us is still living at Dijon; my sisters and I love her like a mother, and she loves us as if we were her own children. God vouchsafes no longer faithful creatures like this good woman, who received us when we came into the world, and she showed toward us a love such as it is impossible for me to express. She refused twenty offers of marriage to stay with us, and yet we must have been a sad trouble to her. I entered the Polytechnic School at 16, and left it to enter the Engineers. The grade which of all others gave me the greatest pleasure was that of corporal at the Polytechnic School. I went through the campaign of Russia, and that of 1815. I was made prisoner at the close of 1815. I was at Waterloo. I was wounded during the defence of Paris in 1815. I had a leg fractured by a musket ball at the siege of Algiers in 1830. My commanding officers said they were satisfied with me at the siege of Antwerp in 1832; and the Emperor said he was satisfied with me at the siege of Rome. Such, Sir, is my history almost complete. I should be greatly pleased if you find in it any proofs of a community of origin between your family and mine. I pray you to receive the assurance of my perfect esteem, and to believe me your devoted servant,

Marshal VAILLANT.

A German Critic on Ralph Waldo Emerson.

An essay on the writings of Mr. RALPH W. EMERSON, in a work just published by Herr HERMAN GRIMM, is attracting considerable attention in Germany. It opens thus: "A few years ago, at a friend's house, I found on the table a volume by EMERSON. I looked into it, read a page, and was surprised at not having understood a word of it, though I was tolerably confident of my English. I asked about the author; was told that he was the first author in America, and a great thinker; but often somewhat wild, and that sometimes he could not even explain his own sentences; but that no other was so regarded, whether as a character or as a prose writer. This judgment sounded so strangely that I looked into the book again. Some sentences darted so brilliantly into my soul that I felt an impulse to put the book into my pocket and look into it more closely at home. I always think it is very much of itself when a book at this day so attracts us that we decide without constraint to look into it—at this day when, from a sort of instinct of self-preservation, one has to stand on the extreme defensive against men and books, if one will be master of his time, mood and thoughts. I took WEBSTER's Dictionary and began to read. The construction seemed to me quite extraordinary. I soon discovered the mystery; here were real thoughts, a real speech, a real man that I had before me, not a ——. I need not carry the antithesis further. I bought the book. Since then I have not ceased to read these books, and every time seems the first time."

Herr GRIMM then relates his experience in reading EMERSON: "I did not ask whether he was a great thinker, (*geistlich,*) whether he had a profound meaning, whether he meant to imply in his sentences this or that reserved thought. I read one page after another. It is possible that it was all confused and hard; to me it was not so; I followed the thought word after word. All appeared to me as old and familiar as if I had thought or had a presentiment of it a thousand times, and yet all as new as if I were for the first time learning it. When I had not read the book for some time my sense of independence revolted. I accounted it impossible that I should have so given myself up a prisoner. I seemed to myself to have been deceived and deluded. I said to myself, 'This man must be a man like others; has probably their faults and doubtful virtues; is likely to be vain, smooth-tongued, and capricious'—and then when I read the sentences over again the magic atmosphere streamed anew over my heart, and the old worn-out mechanism of the world was refreshed, as if I had never tasted such pure air."

The essayist gives us the following as the result of an experience in trying to announce his discovery of his prophet to his literary friends: "We know now the world incessantly yearns for the true, sure-handed kind of man to whom it can surrender itself. One feels himself happy in being acquainted with a man who seems to respond to that aspiration; and begins, half from joy at having made the discovery, and half under the impulse which accompanies every lively feeling to communicate oneself, to set forth publicly as a truth what one must hold as such. I turned first to such as I was intimately acquainted with, of whom I knew beside that English was familiar to them, so that all I had to do was to lay the book before them and say—Read! The first result confirmed me as to the utility of the effort. I recommended successfully EMERSON's works. But now I began to encounter discouraging experiences. EMERSON writes English. Many understand that. They read the current writings which TAUCHNITZ sends out into the world volume on volume. MACAULAY presents no difficulty; CARLISLE is intelligible—they get through the artificial disorder of his periods; but with EMERSON the turnpike begins to change into a considerably sandy road. He writes and thinks Americanically. He writes not for Berlin, but for the people of Massachusetts. He takes every word in the current sense of the day, there; whether the rest of humanity can get the meaning out of it is to him indifferent. EMERSON has known what it was, for these writings of his, to be proscribed at first as an unbeliever, madman and false teacher, he heeded not that. Now he comes forward surrounded by a wondering, listening multitude. Can he now care any more what is said of him? Surely, then, not what people in Europe say of him, who with difficulty understand his language, or only read transiently this and that in German translations. A second stumbling-block: EMERSON is a cultivated man, and when he speaks to the Americans and the English he has a cultivated people before him—that is to say, a people who know practical life and have a rational idea of the past and future of their country. With us there is a singular contrast to all this. We are extremely learned, but only for our examiners. * * * In my opinion, nowhere is such partial knowledge with so much universal ignorance made into the rule as with us Germans.

Amusements at Compiegne.

A letter from Compiègne, dated Nov. 7, says: "There was to-day a stag hunt in the forest, the rendezvous being at the Puits-du-Roi, one of the largest openings in the forest. The meet presented a very interesting spectacle: a pack of 64 fine hounds, white, spotted black, and brown, with keepers in bright green liveries, occupied one side, while on the other were carriages from the neighboring chateaux; huntsmen in the imperial uniform, and *chars-à-banc* and court vehicles with guests coming at a gallop down the avenue. It was a rich confusion of toilettes, costumes and bright colors, forming a picture full of animation, the frame of which was supplied by the lofty trees. The Prince Imperial arrived early. His Imperial Highness rode a small cream-colored Arab, and wore the imperial hunting-dress, as did also M. BACHON, his equerry and the son of Dr. CONNEAU. The Prince made the tour of the place of rendezvous, saluting those present and managing his spirited little horse with grace and ease. A few minutes later the Emperor and Empress arrived in a *char-à-banc.* His Majesty was attired in ordinary morning dress; the Empress wore a round hat and mantle of maroon velvet. The Emperor alighted from the carriage and went round the assemblage, shaking hands and speaking to several persons. Then the Prince DE LA MOSCOWA, Grand Huntsman, after having taken His Majesty's orders, gave instructions to the attendants, who at once proceeded to set on the dogs. A stag, which might have been seen all the morning close by in company with a dozen hinds, was started, which, after making several short detours in the vicinity of the Puits-du-Roi, went off at full speed in the direction of the Etang of Sainte-Perrine. The dogs, while following the stag, came upon a wild boar, which immediately faced them. They threw themselves resolutely upon him, but his defeat cost them dear, as one was killed and nine others wounded. However, in the end, the boar was killed, and the pack resumed the chase of the stag, which was run down about 5 o'clock near the Etang mentioned above. In the evening the *curée* took place in the Court of Honor of the château by torchlight."

Literary Remuneration in France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:

"A journal publishes an article on the earnings of dramatists, authors and journalists in this country, but it is very incomplete. There are political writers, it says, on some of the daily papers of Paris who get £40 a month for writing the summary of news called the Bulletin. It might have added that for what they write apart they are paid in addition, and that, as there are generally three or four of them, the work they do for the £40 is little. The article says that on the *Journal des Débats* JULES JANIN gets £10 a *feuilleton*; it does not say that two or three of the political writers of that distinguished journal have a retaining fee of £200 per annum, and are paid liberally beside for every article they write. It says that some journals pay principally by the line, but it does not say that when an article amounts to £2, the lines that follow are not counted. It says that the rate per line is from 1½d. to 2½d., but it sometimes falls to 1d., and at others rises to 3d. If I mistake not, the *Débats* gives 3d. a line for political articles. (I count a sou as a halfpenny, though in reality it is a shade less.) The "Revue des Deux Mondes," which is equal to our quarterlies, and even more renowned than they, pays very badly—only £8 a sheet; and its sheets, from the type employed, absorb an outrageous mass of "copy," as some of its writers, in the bitterness of their hearts, have told me. *Feuilletons* are not paid as they used to be, when EUGENE SUE got £4,000 for his "Wandering Jew," £6,400 for his "Mystères de Paris," and when ALEXANDER DUMAS got a shilling a line, even though hundreds of his lines were only "Ohs!" "Ahs!" "Heavens!" "Buts!" and so forth. Still at *feuilletons* some men make much money; the price, however, varies terribly. But of all literary labor in France the most profitable is play writing. SCRIBE was six or seven times over a millionaire; and of living men, DENNERY and SARDOU make thousands per annum. The younger DUMAS has also earned a modst fortune."

MEXICO.

Maximilian in Orizaba—Meeting of the Cabinet—The Austrian and Belgian Troops—Arrival of the Minister of State in Orizaba—Change of Tactics—Proposed Forced Loan—Arrival of United States Consuls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866.

By the steamer *Manhattan*, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have dates from Mexico to the 23d and from the former place to the 27th ult. MAXIMILIAN was still in Orizaba, and the most prominent rumors concerning him and the situation of the Empire are, first, the abdication of the Emperor; second, the transfer of the Government to a triumvirate, composed of Gens. MARQUEZ and MIRAMON and DON TEOFILO MARIN, the present Minister of State; and, third, to submit the choice of government to a general vote. It is stated that those resolutions have been adopted by MAXIMILIAN, and that he has only called the Council of State together to communicate his resolve to them, and to give a more solemn character to his last acts. Although the Ministers left the city for Orizaba, no change has taken place in the Cabinet, and all the functions are discharged provisionally by the Secretaries, DON MANUEL GARCIA AGUIRRE presiding over them by order of the Emperor. The *Estafette* states that the Belgian troops would leave for Vera Cruz on the 23d, and that the Austrians will soon follow.

The Minister of State and the Secretary of the Treasury have arrived in Orizaba, and the Emperor issued an order inviting the other Minister and the members of the Council of State to come there also, Marshal BAZAINE having promised to furnish them a sufficient escort to Orizaba.

MAXIMILIAN is suffering very much from the continual attacks of the Calentura fever. The Prefect at Orizaba states that those who revolted against the Empire in Maltrata have joined the forces of Col. ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ.

The wholesale executions seem to have ceased, and a new system of retaliation has taken their place. Instead of court-martialing and shooting the adherents of either party, they content themselves with levying heavy contributions. Gen. DIAZ inaugurated this system at Oajaca, and all the others are following his example.

The clergy are making strenuous efforts to induce MAXIMILIAN to remain, and are now trying to collect three millions of dollars in voluntary contributions, which, together with a forced loan imposed on the nation at large, would again fill the exhausted treasury of the Empire, enabling it to prosecute the war with vigor and buy a few Generals.

Mr. OTTERBOURG, of Mexico, and Mr. LANE, of Vera Cruz, have returned and again taken charge of their respective positions.

According to the last number of the *Estafette*, the Council of State supposes that MAXIMILIAN will in a few days embark at Vera Cruz, but that his absence will be only temporal, reserving for himself the rights of a sovereign and liberty of action in the future.

QUASIMODO.

The Occupation of Matamoras—Return of the United States Troops.

GALVESTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

Flake's Bulletin has Brownsville dates of the 2d of December. On the 30th ult., subsequent to the reception of Gen. SHERIDAN's dispatches, Gen. SEDGWICK appointed J. L. SHERIDAN, a civilian, a Commissioner, and demanded the surrender of CANALES and his troops as prisoners of war to the United States. CANALES replied that he would rather surrender to ESCOBEDO, and did so, Gen. SEDGWICK agreeing.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Manhattan from Vera Cruz—Bankruptcy of the Imperial Government—Proposed New Hotel in Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866.

The steamship *Manhattan* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, five days behind her regular time. The reason of her detention was the non-arrival of Mr. TURNER, formerly Captain of the *Manhattan*, but lately acting as the Agent of the New-York and Mexican Steamship Company. Capt. TURNER has been trying for some time to collect the subsidy allowed by the Imperial Governmet to his line, but has been unsuccessful, and finding further stay useless embarked on the *Manhattan*, leaving the Government indebted to the Company over $100,000, of which sum they will probably never see a penny. This will, in all probability, be the last trip of the *Manhattan* to Vera Cruz, as the Company cannot afford to run a vessel without the regular payment of the subsidy.

Mr. SCARLETT, the British Ambassador to MAXIMILIAN, accompanied by his daughter and Private Secretary, goes by the *Manhattan* to New-York, on his way to England. The old gentleman seems to be perfectly disgusted with the Mexican muddle, which is even too much for the patience of a British diplomat.

The *Diario* gives some particulars about the erection of a large hotel in Havana, to be built on Square No. 14, opposite the Park of Isabella la Catolica, on the ground made vacant by the demolition of the walls. It is to occupy 8,309 square metres of ground, and large enough to furnish accommodation for 800 guests. It is to be built of iron, stone and brick, only the doors being of wood. The plan of the proposed building looks very fine on paper, and the description reads very nice, but in the opinion of those who know, the hotel will be a *hotel d'Espagne.*

The Quinta de Malina, the Captain-General's Summer residence, has been fitted up in splendid style lately, and report has it that it is intended either for MAXIMILIAN, on his way to Europe, or for Don GABRIEL TASSARA, the Spanish Minister in Washington, who is expected here during the Winter.

The *Susquehannah* had not arrived at Vera Cruz when the *Manhattan* sailed, and she was probably gone to Tampico.

A quarantine has been established on all vessels from St. Thomas and Jamaica, as official reports of cholera in those islands have been received by the Government.

The sugar-cane grinding season has commenced, and the planters are sanguine of a very large crop, which may have the effect of a fall in sugars.

QUASIMODO.

CANADA.

The Huron and Ontario Ship Canal—The Respite to the Condemned Fenians.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 8.

The President of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company received a letter from the Chicago Board of Trade, accepting an invitation, and naming a committee of seven gentlemen who are to visit Toronto in about ten days, for the purpose of conferring with the Board of Directors of the Company and merchants as to the best means of promoting this important enterprise. Gov. BROSS, Chairman of the Committee and President of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, says that a committee will be sent from that city also.

ROBERT BLOSS LYNCH, FATHER MCMAHON and the other condemned Fenians have received the news of their reprieve, and manifest feelings of relief.

The Madoc Gold Fields—The Parliament Houses Said to be in Danger from the Fenians.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Rev. Mr. WILD lectured last night to a crowded house, on "Geology and the Madoc Gold Fields," from which latter he has just returned. He expressed, as his belief, that the Madoc fields are immensely rich, but require capital to work them. He thinks that there are rich "placer diggings" from thirty to fifty miles back in the country.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The authorities are watching numerous supposed Fenians. It is surmised that they intend setting fire to the Parliament buildings, and necessary precautions are being taken. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the respite granted the Fenian prisoners.

The Government is offering vacant lands in the surrounding township of Madoc, where gold has been discovered, at two dollars per acre. The Ministry are expected to arrive here on Tuesday. Snow fell to the depth of several inches yesterday.

Imports at Montreal—Billiards.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The total imports of this port for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1866, are $28,900,972, which is an increase over the same period of 1865 of about $9,500,000.

JOSEPH DION, the champion billiard player, declines to play MCDEVITT, until he has encountered FOX, of Rochester. Should FOX not have sufficiently recovered from his wound to meet DION at the time agreed upon, no forfeit will be insisted upon. The challenge is extended to May 9.

MARINE DISASTER.

Boiler Explosion on a Baltimore and Norfolk Steamer—Five Persons Killed and Others Seriously Injured.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Reports have reached the city of disaster to the steamer *Thomas Kelso*, from this city for Norfolk. It is stated that one of her boilers exploded when near the Rip Raps this morning, killing three persons. Particulars could not be ascertained.

The accident to the *Kelso* occurred near the Wolf Trap. Several passengers were badly scalded and have been sent to Norfolk by another steamer.

Another Account—Full Particulars—List of Killed and Injured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Hardly has the disaster to the steamer *St. John* on the North River, the sad fate of the *Evening Star*, the loss of the steamship *Queen Victoria*, and other marine disasters with their attendent loss of life, faded from the memory of the public, ere still another steamboat explosion occurring upon inland waters has to be chronicled. Yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, the mail steamer *Thomas Kelso* with about 140 passengers and a large amount of freight, left Baltimore on her usual trip to Norfolk. The weather was pleasant and nothing appears to indicate the terrible explosion which afterward happened. She was a new steamer built a few months ago in Chester, Delaware, for the Bayline Company of Baltimore, and although not fast, was considered a safe and comfortable boat. During last night the weather became thick, and a heavy fog soon spread overhead. The steamer moved cautiously on her way, the pilot being on a careful lookout for passing vessels to avoid collision, when about 3 o'clock in the morning, three miles to the northward of Wolf Trap light-ship, while the passengers were asleep, the steam-drum exploded with a terrific report, startling every one on board and creating the greatest confusion. The hot, scalding steam spread everywhere, rushing into the saloon, penetrating into the staterooms and scalding fearfully many of the sleeping passengers. Some of them, awakening upon inhaling the steam, made frantic efforts to break through the windows of their staterooms, or, rushing into the saloon, sought exit anywhere to reach fresh air. A terrible scene of confusion and suffering was revealed to the gaze when the steam cleared away. It was with the utmost difficulty that quiet could be restored. Those passengers who had preserved their presence of mind, with the officers, finally succeeded in calming the fears of the ladies, and with an army surgeon, who fortunately happened to be on board, proceeded to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. Intelligence of the disaster was sent to Cherrystone, on the eastern shore, to the nearest telegraph station, at about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The steamer *Annamepex*, of Norfolk, was signaled, and coming alongside, took all the passengers and baggage to Norfolk, where they will be well cared for.

The steamer *John Sylvester* left Norfolk to-night and proceeded to the Wolf Trap, where the *Kelso* anchored after the explosion, intending to tow her to Norfolk. The following is as complete and correct a list of the victims of the disaster as can be obtained at this late hour:

OFFICERS AND CREW OF STEAMER KILLED.

CHAS. REIDEL, Chief-Engineer; VANCE WILSON, Assistant Engineer; M. WALDROP, Baggage Agent; WM. HALL, Fireman; JOHN ROWAN. Three colored firemen badly scalded; Capt. CRALLE slightly.

Passengers badly scalded, Stephen Hayes, Chas. W. Nixon. Slightly, Joseph Davis, Major Eugene Carter, Eighth U.S. Infantry, L.A. Sangtelle, Mrs. James, Southampton, Edward Zachler, Geo. Rickett, Rev. John L. Cowling.

Arrival of the St. David.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 8.

Steamer *St. David*, Capt. AIRD, from Liverpool Nov. 22 and Greenwich Nov. 23, arrived at 2:20 this afternoon. Her news has been anticipated.

The Ship J. N. Cushing Disabled.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Arrived, steamship *Monticello*, from Nassau, with the ship *J. N. Cushing* in tow. The *Cushing* had put into Nassau in distress.

Arrival of the Stars and Stripes.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Arrived, steamer *Stars and Stripes* from Havana. Off Cape Hatteras, signalled the steamer *Virgo*, from New-York for Savannah

THE CAPTURE OF SURRATT.

STATEMENTS OF THE INFORMER AGAINST HIM.

The Assassination Planned at Richmond, with the Assent of Jefferson Davis.

From the Montreal Herald, Dec. 6.

We have to thank one of our fellow-citizens for some interesting particulars relating to the discovery and arrest of this person [JOHN H. SURRATT.] They are contained in a series of letters addressed to him by a relative, a gentleman some time ago well known in Montreal, but who gave up his engagements here, and, after serving in the American armies, enlisted in the Papal Zouaves. It appears that during his residence in the South he became very intimate with the Surratts, and, of course, was thoroughly acquainted with the person of the one who is accused of complicity in the murder of Mr. LINCOLN. He had no sooner arrived in Italy than he saw him and recognized him in another company of the Papal troops. The first of the letters which have been communicated to us merely speaks of the writer having hit upon something which was likely to be worth a great deal of money to him, without mentioning the nature of the discovery. This letter was written in April. In July he wrote again, informing his correspondent here that he had discovered "here in Italy JOHN H. SURRATT, one of the assassins of LINCOLN, for whom you know a reward was offered of $50,000. I went to the Ambassador at Rome and told him all I knew. He immediately wrote to Mr. SEWARD in Washington for instructions, which were received three weeks ago. I made a declaration under oath of the facts I knew, which was sent to America, and now I expect to be sent in a few days to Washington to give my evidence." Writing again the 1st of October, the Zouave gives some further particulars, from which it appears that the representative of the American Government at Rome had by that time received instructions from Washington, in consequence of which he sent his informant to see and converse with SURRATT, from whom he learned *that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was planned at Richmond, and with the assent of Mr. Jefferson Davis.* He made another deposition of these conversations, which is no doubt by this time in the hands of the authorities at Washington. He is now on his way to this country.

Of course, these statements are given as they come to us. There is no doubt, we think, that it was from the information of the writer of the letters now in our hands that SURRATT was detected and arrested in the first instance, an arrest from which it is known that he escaped, and thus gave occasion to his subsequent capture at Alexandria. We may, however, add that we have always been loath to believe that Mr. DAVIS had anything to do with so foul a murder as that of the late President, and that, with every reason to suppose that the gentleman whose letters we have quoted has acted in good faith, it would not be wise, upon the short statements in a private letter, to form a hasty judgment as to the precise value of the conversations which SURRATT had with him in Italy; nor without a fuller examination of the facts, to condemn a gentleman who, whatever his political faults, has during a long life borne an irreproachable private character. It is somewhat remarkable that it was a Canadian in the American service who earned the reward for the capture of BOOTH, and that it is another Canadian who seems to have entitled himself to that offered for the capture of SURRATT.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Meeting of the Defenders of Mexico in San Francisco—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 7.

"The Defenders of Mexico," an organization in the interest of JUAREZ, held a meeting in this city last evening, organized a battalion, and elected officers. They propose to sail for Mexico on the 11th of December, fully armed and equipped, and to offer their services to the Liberal Government.

The Savage Mining Company to-day declared a dividend of one hundred dollars per foot

All mining stocks continue to improve.

The following are closing quotations: Yellow Jacket, $1,330; Savage, $2,110; Ophir, $235; Empire Mill, $225; Chollar, $230; Gould & Curry, $650; Imperial, $134.

Legal-Tenders, 71½.

Relief for the Sufferers in France—Commercial Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 8.

Subscription lists have been opened for the relief of sufferers by the late inundations in France. At the first meeting of the Committee, $745 were collected.

The Empire Mill and Mining Company have declared a dividend of $240 per foot.

The demand for money for duties the past week has been $94,725. The total since Jan. 1, $6,000,893.

Wheat is quoted, for choice, $1 90 per 100 pounds. The Danish brig *Carl Ludwig* takes 23,600 quarter sacks of flour to Rio Janeiro.

GEORGIA.

Legislative Action.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Senate rejected the House bill prohibiting railroads and steamboats from running on Sundays.

The House repealed the liquor tax of 20 cents a gallon.

Both Houses agreed to adjourn on the 14th instant.

LOUISIANA.

The Murder of a Bureau Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 8.

It has been reported in Northern papers that the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Bayou Sara was murdered by rebels. Inquiry has developed the fact that the deed was actually committed by a Union man. Deceased was highly esteemed by people generally.

The Republican Party and the South—Letter from Horace Greeley

From the Port Gibson (Miss.) Standard.

Some weeks ago a gentleman from Jefferson County, Miss., addressed a letter to HORACE GREELEY, asking him, as one of the leaders of the Republican Party, what the intentions of the party were with reference to the South. Mr. GREELEY very courteously and promptly replied in the following letter, which we publish by request:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your letter finds me away from home, engaged in our political canvass. Leaving, with many others, I must answer hurriedly:

1. I know of no considerable or influential portion of the people, North or West, to expect or desire any general (or other) confiscation of Southern property. I am personally acquainted with most Abolitionists of note—GERRIT SMITH, CHAS. SUMNER, GOV. CHASE, &c., and not one of them favors a policy of confiscation. THAD. STEVENS and Gen. BUTLER may be exceptions, Gen. BUTLER being a new convert from the Democracy.

2. Even the tax on cotton—though I think it falls (especially) mainly on the consumer, not the producer—is certain to be taken off very soon. It is sustained only because of the need of a local revenue.

3. I am very sure that no Southern man, who remains quietly at home and attends to his business, will ever be troubled because of his part in the late rebellion. Assassins and house-burners may, sometimes, be prosecuted, but oftener those who professed to be Unionists than those who were rebels.

4. I think the general prevalent sentiment of the North was adverse to any exaction of the South, with regard to political rights for the black, till after the New-Orleans riots effected a decided change, and, I think, it is now the more prevalent opinion here that the better portion of the Southern whites will never protect the blacks from outrage and murder at the hands of the low-caste whites, and that the right of suffrage for the blacks is indispensable to their safety.

5. I think you mislead yourself by a misuse of terms when you talk of the "equality of the whites and blacks." In five of the New-England States their Constitutions and laws make no difference, and know none, between whites and blacks; and yet, I think there is far less intercourse or political intermixture between whites and blacks in Boston (for instance) than in New-Orleans.

You do not ask me for advice outside your questions; yet I venture to proffer this counsel: Let the Southern States resolve to establish and maintain, henceforth, a thoroughly good understanding with the Southern blacks. Encourage the latter to hold conventions and select their best men to confer with your best men, resolved that a perfect good understanding between the two races shall be had.

I trust there is no more trouble ahead; but in any case, such an understanding is of the gravest consequence to all. Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SEEN ONCE.

From the Galaxy for Dec. 15.

I cannot shake the spell her passing weaves;
  Though distance drops a curtain dense between,
My daily thinking is a peopled scene,
And there she rules, to that her action cleaves.

My open books are only dials now,
  On which time paints her absence by her face,
  And lets me neither wit nor knowledge trace,
Nor other lapse of daylight will allow.

This pen, my chattel, she beguiles to dream;
  It leaves the task as though a thrilling hand
  She lifted with her own: decoy unplann'd,
Through all that looks at me her glances stream.

Her gestures are a portion of my day,
  To do her good seems worth the rest of life,
  Each pulse of mine her image takes to wife:
And yet I know her not—and never may.

JOHN WEISS.

GOING ON THE STAGE.

Behind the Scenes in a London Theatre—Actors and Actresses—Theatrical Life.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

NO. III.

One morning I received a telegram from a leading London manager offering me an engagement to join him in a provincial tour he was going to make with some of the members of his company. I accepted; and thereupon a great deal of worry awaited me, in learning new parts, making new dresses, and packing to start on the new venture all in about four days. We met on the platform of the railway station one fine morning at the end of May. Our company consisted of six people—"leading man," our manager; "leading heavy lady," a clever experienced actress; "walking ladies," two young and pretty girls, favorites on the London boards, and myself, as "leading light comedy and singing chambermaid; "leading old man," one of the most popular old actors of the day, who by his good humor contributed greatly to the happiness of the party; "light and low comedy man," an actor who will, I feel sure, make a name for himself some day. The party filled a second-class carriage; and we had not left the station five minutes before all took out their manuscript parts and began to gabble away at them. Then they rehearsed together, speaking at the top of their voices to make themselves heard. I joined them; and to a stranger looking into the carriage window we must have appeared a company of lunatics. The face of my maid, who sat opposite to me, was a perfect study. There was a puzzled, half-amused, half-frightened look on it that was irresistibly comic. It was a long and weary journey, and after our arrival at our destination a great deal of discomfort had to be gone through before I found myself lodged and refreshed by tea and a bath. I soon joined the others at the theatre, and saw a French actress play very well in a piece called "Hearts and Hands." I have been a good deal in France and have always noticed how superior their actresses are to our own in finish and dress. On the English stage the toilette is sadly neglected. This is a great pity, as a woman's appearance and dress, although they cannot atone for lack of talent, add considerably to her chances of success. She played the night after our arrival, and the pieces went off well, but the house was not very full. The weather was unusually fine, and people preferred visiting the celebrated gardens near the town, or taking evening walks in the fields to simmering in a theatre: hot weather is not favorable to the drama. One thing I noticed in this theatre, and more or less in all I have known, and that is the bad drainage, the bad supply of water, and the wretched arrangements in the ladies' dressing-rooms. On going up to take my place in the morning I was horrified to see the dirty state in which everything was; yet no one seemed to care. Dust lay thickly everywhere; the floors were destitute of carpet or matting; the air was full of evil odors; all my dresses were shamefully maltreated, and I was as sorry for them as if they had the sense of suffering like myself.

Our first piece had a very pretty scene in it, representing a hermit's cave; and I never think of it without remembering a story told me about that very scene. When it was played in London, the monk who occupied the cave happened to be a very fat man; and, by some accident or other, the carpenters had made the entrance to the cave far too small to admit him. After administering some excellent advice to a young couple, the monk turns to retire to his cell. An attendant enters and inquires for him, and the answer is, pointing toward the cave, "The holy father is engaged in his devotions." To the confusion of all, the holy father had stuck in the doorway. He dared not move for fear of bringing the whole structure about his ears; so he remained quite quiet in a very devotional attitude, his face averted from the world. Fortunately this was near the end of the piece, for till it was over, the audience kept up one continual roar of laughter. That scene seemed to have some fatality hanging over it, for one evening when we were playing it, a very tiny kitten gravely walked in, and, sitting in the middle of the stage close to the footlights, began to mew dismally. The audience began to laugh, the scene-shifters at the side called "Puss, puss, puss!" but the kitten went mewing on as if by clock-work. At last the monk went up feigning that catching it was part of the "business" of the piece. The kitten slid from under his grasp, and it ended in the holy father giving chase, to the delight of the audience, who, when the culprit was caught, gave a hearty round of applause. I made another success in an old woman's part during this tour. The "make-up" was more elaborate than that of my first old woman, and I was recommended to "go in" entirely for old women's parts.

The actors and actresses that compose the "stock company" of a country theatre are worth studying. They all affect contempt for London audiences, and declare that they remain in the country from pure choice. I quite understand their dislike of what are called "stars" and a "starring company." The stock companies are then always severely worked, and have to learn long thankless parts, sometimes at twelve hours' notice, with no chance of credit or of extra pay for their extra labor. At X. there was a young effeminate man who played "utility" parts. The ballet-girls chaffed him dreadfully, poor boy, for his smooth, womanish face, and insisted on calling him "Doubts." He knew there was no help for it, and therefore submitted and answered to his name as regularly as if he had received it from his godfathers and godmothers at his baptism. Ballet-girls seem to have a talent for what is called chaff, and their jokes rarely fail for lack of pungency.

Our next halt was at one of the prettiest little towns in England. Its tranquillity was delightful after noisy X., but fine weather followed us, to the disturbance of our success. Here I became acquainted with a Jack-of-all-trades in the profession, whom I have never since seen equaled. He was—well, it is impossible to say what he was not in the theatre. He was tall and well built, with gipsy features and imperturbable good temper. At our first rehearsal, I learned that he was the head carpenter. In the evening I found he was much beside: his change of occupation and costume was so frequent that he seemed to be fifty men at once. He would attend to the gas, help to set the scenes, start the orchestra, stand by to help the curtain up, and prompt the actors; meanwhile he would struggle into a gendarme's coat, go on, capture a prisoner, come off, shake the call-boy for being absent, turn down the gas, and, while he coolly undressed and put on a turnkey's costume, lower the lights and begin a storm by shaking up the large sheet of zinc which made the thunder, and by tilting up the long narrow box of loose shot which gave a noise like falling rain. Having fixed on his beard and hat, armed himself with a huge bunch of keys, and given his face a few magic touches, he would then go on again, examine a prison or prisoner, say a few lines, return, and immediately resume his duties as prompter. Then would come the ballet girls to plague him: many were dressed as pages. "Oh, please hook this for me," "Do pin my cloak on, there's a dear," &c., &c. "Jack" helped all and any one as placidly as if he was at his own fireside. He was walking gentleman and guard of the palace; he joined in the Irish jig in the farce, and acted as footman several times during the evening. Finally he put out the gas, and left the theatre safe; and I saw him from my lodging window close by, going home in the lovely moonlight, at about 1 o'clock in the morning, whistling a lively air. He was, I must think, a real philosopher; and so good and kind did he always seem to be that I heartily wish him happiness and success whenever I think of him.

Our next halt was at K., a large and bustling town, but a clean one. The night before our arrival a sad accident had happened to a young girl when playing the "Colleen Bawn." The "Danny Man," a strong and energetic actor, in throwing her off the rock into the water had been too violent, and the poor girl fell on her back. Her spine was severely injured, and she will doubtless be a cripple for life. Directly the accident took place another girl dressed for the part, and the piece proceeded, the poor girl to whom the accident had occurred lying, as I was informed, where she fell, quite insensible, to the end of the piece. There is an institution at K. which closely resembles the established "claqueurs" of Paris. A man there has attended the theatre nightly for thirty years, and now he rules the gallery like a little king. When he says "Lay on," all appland, and keep up their clapping till he gives a sign to stop. Having witnessed thousands of performances and seen many actors, his opinion is much valued—and he gives it freely. As a rule he is impartial, but he is to be influenced by attention to his "particular vanity," which closely resembles "the shepherd's" particular vanity in *Pickwick*. But spite of that I have known him say frankly, "I'll do my best for you, but the play is a bad one, and the gallery know it, and my reputation is at stake. Give us a good play, and see how I'll make it go." Managers are more afraid of the pit and the gallery than any other part of the house, for it is those who frequent them who make or damn a piece.

"Business" was not very good at K., nor at the fourth town which ended our tour. The discomfort consequent on frequent hurry and movement was beginning to tell upon me very much. It was a tour of pleasure to the rest of the party, but two pieces and three or four changes of dress during the evening were to me terribly hard work, and by the time our last night had come I was in a very bad state of health. I went straight to a celebrated sanatorium, and after six weeks of the cold-water cure I recovered health and spirits, and with them my determination to go on with my project.

The manager with whom I made the tour in the provinces which I have already described expressed himself well satisfied with my performances, and gave me an engagement in his London theatre. He first assigned me a leading part in a famous masque. It was such a beautiful part to act and sing, appealing so powerfully to the imagination, that I scarcely felt a human being while I played it. Our manager, who has an excellent talent for "putting pieces on the stage," outdid himself on this occasion. The dresses and scenery were extremely good, and the cast was perfect. Every assistance that good acting and elocution could confer was given, and special singers were engaged for the vocal parts. A well-known basso, a good tenor, and our most popular English ballad-singer were among the company. Ballet girls of more than average merit were engaged. Stage manager, scene painter, actors and actresses all did their best, no expense was spared, and the result was a success. I felt proud and delighted to join such a company, and contributed my share of ability with all my heart.

Owing to some misunderstanding I made my "first appearance" without any rehearsal at all. This was most trying, and required great courage, as I had some "business" to do that was quite strange to me—namely, to appear on a "slote" and go down a trap. The slote was a stand at the extreme back of the stage, six or eight feet high, about a foot square, and supported by an iron bar which at a distance is unseen; accordingly, when you stand on it you seem to stand in mid-air. This slote was gently pushed forward several feet to a pedestal the same height, which I stepped on; the pedestal then sank slowly through the stage, and thus I descended upon the earth as a spirit straight from the starry threshold. Every one knows what a trap is, but none save those in the profession know what it is to go down one. I looked forward with much misgiving to this trial of my nerve, which I should have to endure for the first time in the presence of thousands of spectators; but I choked my own fears, laughed at those of my friends, and made up my mind to dare it. I knew the slightest sign of nervousness or faintheartedness would be noticed by my friends, for I saw they were watching me anxiously. I went down to the theatre in good time, and dressed, or rather began dressing, when I was told that the body of my dress was nowhere to be found; all the dressers seemed in great consternation, and thought it impossible for me to appear. Luckily I had with me several yards of tarlatan; this I folded round me like drapery, and it proved so light and ethereal-looking that I could not have been more becomingly dressed. The manager, on some pretence or other, came up to the dressing-room door, for he was a little anxious about me, it being my first appearance in such a trying character, but seeing me quite calm and ready dressed, he became quite satisfied, and went back to his sanctum in perfect tranquillity of mind. The call-boy called, "All beginners, please," and down I went to the stage, feeling very shivery-shaky in my light dress. The stage behind the curtain presented a most curious and almost alarming spectacle: grotesque animals of every kind were walking about, and I was timidly gliding through them when I was positively startled by a familiar voice proceeding from a wise-looking rabbit close at my elbow, wishing me every success. Balaam was not more astonished when the ass gave him a bit of his mind, I am sure. Jolly-looking Bacchantes were joking in groups, and a creature with horns and cloven feet was dealing friendly pokes to a monster like a rhinoceros. A few splendidly dressed men and women were walking among the monsters, looking sadly out of place, and in very dangerous company. At last the overture began, the stage was cleared, and I was led up to the ladder to mount the "slote." The carpenters were very attentive, whispering, "No fear, miss; stand steady. Step on the pedestal when you are about two feet from it, and I'll take care it shall go down slowly," and such like encouraging words. Up went the curtain to soft music, and I became at once the object of attention to thousands of eyes. My heart gave a few great bounds, and then settled down quietly, as it generally does when one feels "at bay." I got through my first long trying descriptive speech without making a single mistake, darted through the trap on hearing mortals approach, and went down as if I had been used to such eccentric exits all my life. But shall I ever forget the "heave" I felt when descending? I am a bad sailor, and when in a small boat pitching now and then into the trough of the sea have often experienced the same sensation. Below the stage is an odd place, cumbered by ropes, pulleys, beams, and holes of all kinds and signs. One night on coming down this trap and running to the staircase I went a few feet out of my way and fell through a hole. That was certainly a "sensation" I had not bargained for, but the hole not being very large I only bruised one leg. The kind efforts of the men about to help me nearly lost me that leg though; for all pulled at me different ways, and it was a wonder the bone was not broken. But let me indulge my vanity by recording that on this eventful first evening I passed through my arduous trial with flying colors; and most thankful was I when it was over. In looking back to it from even this short distance of time I can scarcely believe in the reality of it. During the season I played in several other parts, and thoroughly enjoyed my work.

Having a certain sense of the ludicrous, many things in the theatre amused me that other people did not seem to notice. "Outsiders" have very mysterious ideas connected with "behind the scenes." Some think it a den of iniquity, where people with degraded tastes gain a living by the wages of sin; others think it a paradise where all is bright and shining—dressing-rooms and "green-rooms" being bowers of bliss—a place where crowds of enamored youths wait with bracelets and bouquets for the acceptance of every actress. In reality, "behind the scenes" is a dirty, dismal place, where "work" is expected from every one, and hard work, too. As to the gentlemen who go there, whatever may have been the custom of former days, they are now very few and well behaved. I have rarely seen any one but the necessary actors in the green-room; though sometimes a near relative of an actress would make an appearance. As for the bouquets and bracelets, their rare advent proves either that the stage is a more moral profession than it used to be, or that the young men of the present day, being armed probably with improved opera-glasses, are less easily fascinated. I have made rather a study of ballet girls, and I do not hesitate to say that they are on the average quite as moral as their neighbors. Many are the main support of a sick mother or of young sisters. They are, as a rule, of course uneducated, empty-headed and vain, with rather a forcible style of conversation: but so are milliners' girls, servant girls, and manufacturing girls. Their constant work night and day is a great safeguard to them. The ballet-master rules over them with a rod of iron, and it must be confessed that a constitutional monarch would have no chance with them. The head carpenter had the disposition of the girls in the masque of which I have spoken. Five or six of them were supposed to be nymphs of the sea, and in the last scene were discovered seated in the shells. Oh! the work it was to get them in their places! The poor carpenter used by wheedling to get perhaps two or three seated in their proper position, and, giving them strict orders not to move, would turn to coax the others up, but the moment his back was turned, down would slip one girl after another on some idle pretence, and all his trouble went for nothing.

One morning I overheard a most amusing conversation amongst our ballet girls. It will serve to show the average intellect and refinement amongst that class of the profession. "Nothing of the kind, my dear," said a good-looking blonde; "I'll swear they are black." "I'll take my oath they're blue," said a tall, slim, dark-eyed beauty. "Your both wrong, stupids," chimed in a little creature of about fifteen. "I looked at him pretty straight this morning, and they are a lovely brown." Thus they wrangled, till one girl, forgetting all prudence in the excitement of the moment, said, "I'll bet you a sixpennorth of gin they're black." This heavy bet was followed by a pause; but the little one nothing daunted, accepted, and agreed to leave the decision as to the ballet-master's eyes, which was the contested point, to some girl not present who was considered honest and impartial. Some time ago, I have heard, a benevolent lady took it into her head to try and improve the position and habits of ballet girls, and spoke to a leading actress on the subject. The actress tried to second this kind lady's endeavors, but warned her against the use of tracts. She further said that the girls would never attend tea-drinkings if they thought they would be scolded or lectured. The lady promised to be careful, and tried, during their first visit to her, to gain their confidence and find out what their particular troubles and trials were. She made several endeavors to get at this knowledge; at last one girl, speaking for the rest, confessed that their greatest trials were "Jacob's ladders." The puzzled lady begged for an explanation, and then learned that silk "tights" were a very expensive article of dress amongst them, and that often on slight provocation the threads gave way and ran up the leg, making what is called a "Jacob's ladder." The lady, expecting to hear of some more spiritual trouble, was rather disgusted; so true is it that to do good one must be able to understand and sympathize with the real troubles of those we seek to succor. Ballet girls, with any brains or education above the average, generally become actresses after a time. Several of our present "walking ladies" were ballet girls a few years ago.

"Dressers" are a very peculiar set of people about a theatre. They are usually of the same rank in life as the general run of ballet girls, but they are far superior in intelligence, and their talent for costumes and draperies is only equaled by their quickness in helping one to dress for the constant "quick changes" necessary in some plays. I made a point of talking to any and everybody for the sake of information and amusement, and, perhaps, in hope of doing my mite of good. The family of my "dresser" seemed marked by affliction just at the busiest time of Christmas. Her uncle fell out of a window on the pavement, her sister lay dying of consumption, and her mother actually died during the Christmas week. I could not help sympathizing with the poor girl, and did all I could to comfort her. I was much struck, and if it were not such a melancholy subject, I should say amused, by her recital of all the ceremonies that took place during the week her poor dead mother lay waiting burial. The largest room was given up to the corpse, and all friends and neighbors of the family came to see it, and were regaled with cake and wine, tea and strong waters. But the poor girl was in great distress for fear the funeral should not be a proper one; her means were small, and what with mourning and the sort of open house kept during that week, her little store of money was coming to an end. I asked her what she needed to make her mind easy, and to keep her position among her neighbors. She mentioned a mourning coach, as none of her family, she said, had ever had a walking funeral. Then there must be gin, rum and sweet biscuits for the undertakers. On my suggesting something more solid for the undertakers than sweet biscuits, she said, "No, sweet biscuits was the custom." Then tea, coffee and cold meats were to be the refreshments of the party returning from the funeral, and, added the girl, "I *must* manage to have 'toast!' We had toast when my grandfather and father died, and I am sure my aunt will expect toast." I gave the poor girl a small hamper of tea, sugar and butter the following evening; and she afterward informed me that all passed off very well, and that her aunt told her she had quite kept up the credit of the family.

Another set of people I made a study of behind the scenes were the carpenters, scene-shifters, property-men, call-boys, &c., and I was surprised to find them so intelligent as they are. Certain men are told off to stand at entrances, exits, traps, curtains, &c., and when a piece runs for some weeks one has a great many opportunities of talking to them. The custom of actors is to ignore their existence, or to treat them as inferior beings. I never once heard an actress say "Good evening," or condescend to any civility to them. Seeing so many actors and actresses, they are shrewd judges of character and style. What is more, as they hear so much good English poetry when high comedy and tragedy are played, they acquire a propriety of expression quite unusual in people of their position. They "take your measure" at once, and I declare I would rather be approved by these men than any actor or actress on the stage. The former are fair and impartial; the latter, though generally more capable by education of giving an opinion, never can be trusted on account of prejudice and the jealousy natural to all professions. A theatre is a place abounding with tattle, and to avoid getting into small scrapes it is necessary to be very reserved and cautious. Being naturally of an unreserved disposition, things that I said on the spur of the moment were often misrepresented to my extreme vexation; but as a general rule the greatest good-fellowship prevails, and many a pleasant laugh have I had on and off the stage. Laughing on the stage is quite against rules, but sometimes the actors cannot help it. For instance, our leading light comedian—a great favorite with every one—was not in the bloom of youth. When in some piece he was wounded, and lay in a dead faint on the stage, the leading lady rushed to him, and with great tragic force exclaimed, "Oh, oh! so young, so beautiful!" It was too much for the audience and actors, and then followed a universal titter on the stage and a roar of laughter amongst the audience. The rehearsals, too, are sometimes very amusing. One morning a celebrated tragedy was being rehearsed, which required a mob on the stage, and the man in charge of the "supers," who composed the crowd, being dissatisfied with the expression of their faces, remonstratingly called out, "Now then, you rabble, hassume a look of 'orror."

It would be easy to multiply such stories, which to the uninitiated are so amusing, but I must now prepare to say adieu. On the whole, I am gratified by my rapid progress, and pleased with my experiences. Mr. Buckstone tells a story of a clergyman who was very anxious to visit "behind the scenes," a place which he evidently believed was a den of iniquity, and wished to examine, no doubt for pious purposes. "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" The excellent Haymarket manager agreed to gratify his wish, but, after a few cursory glances, the clergyman retired, declaring that in his opinion it was a very stupid place. My experience is directly the opposite of that of the reverend gentleman. Both the people and the place are full of interest to me. As I have already said, I never observed any impropriety, and though of course there is a good deal of professional jealousy, especially among the actresses, there is also a vast deal of good nature and fellow-feeling to counterbalance it. I remember overhearing a curious conversation between two actresses—one a pretty young novice, the other an old-established favorite, and one whom I hope to reckon among my friends. The young girl was sorrowfully declaring her conviction that no actress could go to heaven! This very naturally excited the disapproval of the elder lady, who was greatly respected both for her private character and professional abilities. The young girl could not be persuaded, however, and it was really sad to see so young and fair a creature doing what she considered to be a deadly sin. She has since left the stage, for which, indeed, she has no particular gift save her beauty.

One morning not very long ago I received a telegram from a manager to whom I had been recently introduced, inviting me to play a leading part in one of his country theatres, and offering me a share benefit. As I had nothing particular to do at that moment I accepted, although the journey was one of 200 miles, and I had to travel by night, without my maid, who was sick. The guard, who was "specially" retained to look after me, placed me alone in a compartment, a piece of kindness which I appreciated at its full value; it enabled me to make a bed of the cushions. In the middle of the night one of those mulish men who seem to think *not* being asked to do a thing a sufficient reason for at once doing it, insisted on being admitted to my carriage. The guard yielded, after much opposition, and as the new arrival entered I civilly, but sleepily, prepared to make room for him by removing my parcels, &c. He stared, bowed, murmured an apology, and left the carriage, thereby relieving my mind greatly, and probably his own. The town, at which I duly arrived in the morning, was in an uproar of excitement, and bedrooms were only to be had at from half a guinea to a guinea a night. I was beginning to repent my visit, when the extreme courtesy of the manager restored me to contentment. It was positively a pleasure to work with him. The speech of thanks with which he would dismiss his company after several hours' hard "rehearsing," was quite Chesterfieldian, and the result was that his company rarely grudged any trouble to please him. The constant change of pieces required in the country, involves very hard work, and daily rehearsals of three and four hours. Actors and actresses become accustomed to this, and I have heard that many a country actor who gets promoted to London misses the usual daily occupation, and contracts unsteady habits in consequence. Here my adventures must come to an end, at least for a while. I am now engaged in the Provinces, and am particularly studying the part of a "grand acid old lady" in a recent popular comedy, which will give me great amusement to "make up" for and act. I play quite a youthful part the same evening, and I hope the audience will be properly mistified. Soon after my narrative appears in print I shall again be in London, and probably on the boards of a leading theatre. I enjoy a London audience greatly, it excels so much in numbers, appreciation and excitement. Country audiences (I do not mean those in large towns) are naturally enough not nearly so sharp. They often look on at the performances as impassively as if nothing short of a surgical operation, to quote Sidney Smith, would get the meaning of it into their heads. If I see Mrs. Grundy sitting in the stalls of —— Theatre and frowning at me awfully I shall be sure to make a "moue" at her. What harm am I doing, Mrs. Grundy! When I make a name and some money therewith, I hope to be able to do some good and be charitable with my own earnings; and if I succeed in doing this perhaps even you will smile upon me, you terrible woman.

PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMISSIONER WILSON'S REPORT.

Progress of Surveys and Settlements on the Public Domain for the Year Ending June 30, 1866—Homestead and Bounty Lands—Town Sites and Mineral Lands.

Commissioner WILSON's report of the operations of the General Land Office for the first fiscal year, is a long and interesting document.

SURVEYS.

After an explanation of the system of surveying in practice by the Government the report says:

This system, so complete in itself, so simple and certain in fixing the lines upon the earth's surface, not only of town lots, but of agricultural lands, from 640, 320, 160, 80 and 40 acre tracts, has accomplished its work in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and nearly so in Louisiana and Florida.

In those States are to be found climate, soil and products equal to the wants and comforts of civilized man—cereals, esculents and fruits in abundance, in the higher and in the middle latitudes, with the addition of the staples, tobacco and corn; while still further south are the cotton fields and sugar-cane, the orange, citron and lemon.

Although the lines of the public surveys have been thus established, the system has yet further to advance upon the fields of Minnesota, Northern and Southern Dakota, in Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, the Territories of New-Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and in the three great States, Nevada, Oregon and California.

The progress made in those regions is as follows:

MINNESOTA.

In consideration of increased immigration to that State, seeking the rich agricultural regions in the western and southwestern parts of the same, it was determined that a large portion of surveys should be established in those directions, contracts to this end having been made for nearly the whole amount of the appropriation by act of April 7, 1866.

The field-work embraces 509,743 acres, nearly half of which is on Sioux or Dakota land, south of the Minnesota. The surveyed area of the Indian tracts, with the quantity covered by the previous year, equals nearly four hundred thousand acres, which are to be appraised and sold pursuant to the Act of 3d of March, 1863, for the benefit of the Indians.

Contracts requiring the $15,000 appropriated by act of 7th April, 1866, have been entered into by the Surveyor-General for the survey of the region in southwestern Minnesota adjoining the western boundary of the State, and yet north of the Minnesota River and east of the Big Stone Lake.

During the period which has elapsed from the beginning of the service in Minnesota to the present time, there has been surveyed in that State an aggregate of one thousand one hundred and eighteen townships, being two-fifths of the whole area of the State.

DAKOTA.

In Dakota the standard parallels, townships and subdivisions have been extended within the Sioux Indian reservation, west of Big Stone Lake, and so as to inclose a small northern bend of that reservation falling within the Minnesota line, the aggregate of the surveys there being equal to four hundred and twenty miles, embracing fourteen townships, containing a total of one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and eight acres, of the Sioux or Dakota Indian lands.

It is reported that immigration is rapidly setting into the Territory from the Eastern, Middle and Western States, and from foreign countries. The Surveyor-General has therefore been directed to apply the $15,000 appropriated last session to such lands fit for agricultural purposes as may be required for actual settlers.

MONTANA.

Montana forms part of the Dakota surveying district, and is remote from the seat of the Surveyor-General's office. In consideration of this fact, and of the unsettled condition of the plains, growing out of Indian incursions, it has been deemed proper to defer surveys in that Territory until the ensuing season.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

All surveys ordered under the appropriation of July 2, 1864, have been completed, while those under act of 7th April, 1866, are required to embrace localities along the Pacific Railroad.

Immigration in excess of previous years is reaching different parts of Kansas and Nebraska, the advancing column being supplied with means, stock and implements for the establishment of permanent and substantial homes. The fertility of the country within the boundaries of the Osage and the Cherokee neutral limits has attracted settlers, who have learned with satisfaction of the prompt measures adopted by the Government for the extension of the surveys, contracts for which have been entered into by the Department in conformity to recent treaties, the service amounting to $82,000, with $8,000 for the survey of Omaha reservation, in Nebraska.

The work on both branches of the Pacific Railroad, it is understood, is rapidly and satisfactorily progressing, a recent act of Congress having allowed the southern branch to run up the Smoky Hill, while the northern branch is speedily advancing toward the mountains, having reached near to Fort Kearney.

The public lines established during the last fiscal year in Kansas embrace over one million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand acres, and upward of three hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred in Nebraska.

COLORADO.

During the last fiscal year, four hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty acres were surveyed in Colorado, about one-twentieth part at the expense of settlers, under the authority of the 10th section of the act of 30th May, 1862, and the residue at the cost of the Government. These, with previous surveys, make an aggregate of this service in Colorado of one million six hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-one acres, all on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, while there are now in progress surveys of standard township and section lines equal to 2,000 lineal miles, at an estimated cost of $15,000, appropriated by act of April 7, 1866.

The south park of the Rocky Mountains contains about 350,000 acres of arable land, and the richest placer diggings.

Residents are urging the necessity of establishing there the public lines, representing that a very large portion would be sold to actual settlers. As this locality is disconnected from the existing standard lines, and forty miles of rough mountain country separates it from those lines, the Surveyor-General suggests, on the score of economy, the establishment in the park of an independent base-line for that part of Colorado.

In the middle park it is reported that ten miles of the extension of the base line already established to the summit of the mountains will bring it to the head of the park. The wagon road over the range of mountains separating the agricultural regions of the western slope from the mining of the eastern has been completed, which with the overland road makes a passable wagon route from Denver to Salt Lake City, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles shorter than the former route.

The completion of this road to the Grand River it is believed will lead to the immediate occupation of the agricultural lands of the middle park, and the valleys of the Grand, White and Bear Rivers.

The Surveyor-General estimates the quantity of land under cultivation to be one hundred thousand acres; that one-half of the population of thirty-five thousand are engaged directly or indirectly in agricultural pursuits; that the area of arable land is equal to four millions of acres; that the immigration of farmers during last year was of a class of people consisting of permanent settlers, the farming interest keeping pace with the wants of the population, and that a large surplus of all the necessaries of life is the anticipated production of the present year.

The mineral and other resources of Colorado, particularly the product of gold, now on the increase, and of silver, copper, iron, petroleum, coal and timber, are fully described in the interesting report of the Surveyor-General.

NEW-MEXICO.

No field operations have been prosecuted in that Territory during the last fiscal year, on account of the hostility of the Indians. The *personnel* of the office, the Surveyor-General and translator, maintain the organization of the surveying service, translations having been made of a number of Spanish documents on file in the Surveyor-General's office, relating to foreign titles.

Contracts have been made by the Surveyor-General for the survey of the confirmed private claims of San Pedro, Cañon del Agua, the expenses of the field operations and office work to be paid by the claimants, as the law directs.

The surveying department proposes the extension of the public surveys on the waters of the Bonito, Ruidaso and Hondo Rivers, and in the Valley of the Tularosa, south of Fort Stanton, where settlements are reported to exist, and also in the direction of Fort McLane, Gila and Mimbres Rivers.

It is of the first importance to the interests of the Government, and of individuals claiming under Spanish and Mexican titles, that authority by law be delegated for the early and final adjustment of all claims in New-Mexico and Arizona. This may be done either by delegating power to the local officers to hear and determine both as to the validity of the *grant* and the *locus*, subject to the final decision of the Department, or by referring all such claims, under proper limitation as to time for filing and prosecuting, to the judiciary for adjustment, so that titles not valid under treaty may be forever barred in law and equity, and all valid may be confirmed and segregated from the public domain. A principle should be adopted in the suggested legislation to locate, with proper limitations as to quantity, according to the lines of the public surveys, all claims with *undefined* and uncertain limits, embracing not only past but future confirmations, and to fix a period within which parties shall hereafter apply and pay for the survey of the confirmation, in default of which the boundaries shall be made to conform to the public surveys.

Under the law, as it now stands, the Surveyor-General of New-Mexico is required to receive, pass upon, and report his opinions for the final determination of Congress, his jurisdiction not, however, extending to the Gadsden tract.

It is not only proper that the line between New-Mexico and Colorado should be run and established, in order that the land officers on either side may keep within their jurisdiction, but, in a public point of view, it is necessary the line of demarkation between New-Mexico and Colorado should be permanently run and established.

Concurring in the views of the Surveyor-General of New-Mexico in that respect, an estimate for the purpose of $19,000 is submitted.

ARIZONA.

The Surveyor-General has been instructed to establish and survey the base, meridian, and other lines embracing settlements, Indian hostilities having hitherto arrested the service.

The mineral and agricultural resources of Arizona, it is reported, are largely developed, several quartz mills being in operation in the vicinity of Prescott, and copper mines found on Bill Williams River, near the Colorado of the West.

IDAHO.

Surveys have not yet been extended to that Territory, on account of its remoteness from the seat of the office, at Denver, of the Surveying Department of Colorado, of which is once constituted a part.

By an act of 29th June, 1866, however, a Surveyor-General for Idaho is authorized, and has been appointed, commissioned, and has started for his post at Boise City. That officer will be instructed to establish the principal bases for future surveys, existing appropriations being adequate.

By another act, approved June 27, 1866, authority is given for a land district in Idaho, and for the appointment of land officers.

UTAH.

No surveys have been made in Utah since 1857, attributable doubtless to the anomalous condition of affairs in that Territory.

Cases have been reported to the Surveyor-General of Colorado, whose district now includes Utah, of people who had made improvements on unoccupied lands, and were driven off. It is suggested that a land district be created in Utah, and the public lands already surveyed, covering about two millions and a half of acres, be offered for sale. This policy, it is believed, would bring to the Territory loyal settlers, and afford them opportunity to acquire title. The Surveyor-General reports the discovery of rich veins of argentiferous galena and silver, which are attracting many miners to Utah, who are building towns in sections of the country heretofore imperfectly known, and hence the establishment of a land office is imperatively demanded, with such additional surveys as settlers may require in developing the resources of the Territory.

Under the act of Congress, approved May 5, 1864, for vacating and selling the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, returns of surveying have been received of the Spanish Fork and San Pete reservations, the former situated on the southeastern shore of Utah Lake, and embracing eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres, the latter at the confluence of Arapaho Creek with the Sevier River, being sixty miles due south from Utah Lake, and containing sixty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-three acres. These reservations are on the surveyed public lands, and in the progress of their survey but few of the corners of the public surveys have been found, the surveyor, however, stating that by a slight expenditure in retracing and reestablishing some of the missing lines the lands which were surveyed in Utah could be brought into market and sold. In view of this fact the Surveying Department submits an estimate of ten thousand dollars for that purpose, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Utah, and the absence of legislation for a land district, the estimate for the field operations in Utah is deferred until Congress inaugurates a policy for that Territory, which it is submitted should now be established, with a view to the disposal of the public lands.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The field of operations in this, the most distant political community of the Union, during the last year, embraces nearly two hundred thousand acres. This quantity, added to the work heretofore executed, reaches an area of upwards of three million five hundred and thirty thousand acres surveyed in Washington since the initiation in that Territory of the public surveys.

The Surveyor-General recommends that during the year ending 30th June, 1868, the lines shall be extended east and west of the Cascades, and between those mountains and Puget Sound, the country being traversed by numerous streams, and the valleys well adapted to agriculture; and that surveys shall be prosecuted in the region of the Columbia River, along the White Bluffs, the head of navigation, likewise in the vicinity of Fort Colville, and in the Willopah Valley, immediately east of Shoal Water Bay.

OREGON.

The returns since the last annual report include surveys of two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and twenty acres, which, added to those of former years, gives an area of over five million seven hundred and thirty thousand acres, which is the aggregate of surveys in Oregon.

The population of the State has been on the increase at the rapid rate of from twenty to twenty-five thousand annually, settlements having advanced to many points far beyond the surveys. The principal localities requiring the extension of the public lines are reported to be in the Willamette, Umpqua, Rogue River, Smith's, Coos and Coquille River Valleys. There are also settlements scattered along John Day's River, in Northern Oregon, from its mouth to Cañon City, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. On the waters of Grande Ronde and Powder Rivers there is an earnest demand for surveying extensions.

In the estimates of the Surveyor-General for 1868 an item is inserted to pay the cost of ninety miles of guide meridian, to extend the eastern guide toward the State boundary. The object in view is to prepare the way to meet the demand for extension of surveys in the southeastern portion of the State, to include the settlements of Jordan Creek and Alvord Valley, and to keep pace with the wants of the Oregon Central Military Road Company, in ascertaining and locating the lands donated for that improvement, and also to accommodate settlements as they extend along its route and westward from Idaho. The route has been located, but surveys along its line have been delayed on account of Indian difficulties. Under the appropriation of $20,000 by act of 7th of April, 1866, the Surveyor-General has made engagements for the subdivision of ten townships on the upper waters of the Umatilla River; the extension of the base line east to the Snake River; for subdivisional surveys east of Klamath Lake, along the Oregon Central Military Road, adjoining the north boundary of the State; and that officer has also contracted for the survey to the Pacific through the strip of the Coast Range Indian Reservation, as diminished by President's order dated Dec. 21, 1865.

The object is to throw open to occupancy and use the detached portion of the reserve, so as to be open to citizens, as other public lands, and in order to carry out the provision of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, authorizing the President to reserve town sites on the shores of harbors at the junction of rivers, or any natural or prospective centres of population. A harbor has been discovered at Yaquina Bay, on the coast directly opposite the centre of Willamette Valley, by which many hundreds of miles of navigation will be saved to the community in that region. It has been determined to establish there a town site, under said act of 1863, and afford facilities to such municipal residents as may desire to avail themselves of the privileges governing the disposal of town property.

NEVADA.

The surveying service in this great mineral State covers an aggregate area of 52,184,960 acres, of which 276,712 acres have been surveyed since the act of 2d March, 1865, including Nevada as a surveying district with California.

The sphere of field service extends east of Bigler, or Tahoe Lake, through which the boundary between California and Nevada passes, and on the Truckee River along the route of the Pacific Railroad. The fourth standard parallel north has been extended one hundred and fifty miles east from the great bend of the Truckee, in order to reach agricultural lands in the interior of Nevada. This standard line passes between Carson and Humboldt Lakes, and, after crossing Reese River and Key's Valleys, terminates near the 39th degree of longitude, west of Washington, affording the necessary basis for the extension of the public lines in Carson and Humboldt Valleys. In virtue of the fourth section of an act approved the 4th of July, 1866, concerning certain lands in the State of Nevada, the President is authorized to appoint a Surveyor-General for Nevada, thereby erecting the State into an independent surveying district. That officer, under existing regulations, will be clothed with highly responsible duties, relating not only to arable but mineral lands.

CALIFORNIA.

The public surveys during the last year were mainly along the line of the Pacific Railroad, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and in the direction of Lake Tahoe or Bigler, and along Truckee River, adjoining the eastern boundary of the State.

The aggregate surveys in this State include 27,680,685 acres, nearly 200,000 of which were surveyed in the year ending June 30, 1865, and not then reported, and some 477,600 acres during the last fiscal year.

The public surveys in California have approached the boundary between that State and Nevada. It is, therefore, important that the dividing line should be definitely established in order that surveys in both States may be closed upon the same.

By the law of May 26, 1860, the survey of the eastern boundary of California was authorized, and by act of June 25, 1860, an appropriation of $55,000 was made for the service, which has not been accomplished, the subject having been treated of in the report of 1861, which shows the extent of what has been done in the matter.

The Legislature of California has declined consenting to the modification of the boundary proposed by the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1861, organizing the then Territory of Nevada, for the reasons referred to in the annual report of 1865, which indicates the condition of the unfinished eastern boundary of California, both in regard to its geographical position and the survey.

It is in place here to state that the position of the common boundary between California and Nevada, which lies between the thirty-ninth and forty-second parallels of latitude, has been surveyed and marked, under joint commission from those States, and it is therefore recommended that authority of law be given by Congress for the adoption of that survey, should the evidence produced be satisfactory to the Department that the line has been established in accordance with the law of Congress, and authorities governing the surveys of boundaries.

LAND SALES FOR THE YEAR.

After a notice of the settlement of Spanish titles in California, the Commissioner presents the following facts:

	Acres.
The public lands, as shown in the foregoing, are found, on revised data, to contain	1,465,468,800
From the beginning of the system to the end of the last fiscal year, it appears that the aggregate area surveyed is equal to	474,160,551
Leaving unsurveyed	991,308,249

The surface covered by actual survey embraces less than one-third of the area of the public domain.

The tracing and establishing of meridians, bases, townships, sectional and subdivisional lines over the aforesaid surveyed surface, it is ascertained, involved the necessity of actually running and marking lines, in the aggregate, equal to 788,426 lineal miles.

		Acres.
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the total cash sales embraced		388,294.15
The aggregate of military bounty land warrant locations		403,180.00
The total quantity taken by homestead for actual settlement, under acts of 1862 and 1864		1,892,516.86
In the same period there were approved swamps "in place" to several States as grantees, under acts of 1849 and 1850	1,082,308.30	
And selected as swamp indemnity	117,349.97	
Making a total of swamp lands or their equivalents, confirmed to States, of		1,199,658.27
In the same fiscal year titles under railroad grants have been vested in certain States for the quantity of		94,596.99
Agricultural and mechanic college land scrip, issued under act of 1862, has been located by the assignees of certain nonlandholding States, equal in the aggregate to		651,066.60
Making a total of public lands disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1866, of		4,629,312.87

The money received during the same period for ordinary cash sales and preëmptions, in military scrip received as money; for the ten-dollar homestead payments; for commissions on homesteads; for fees in the locating of agricultural college scrip; for same in military warrants; for commissions on preëmption entries; donations, and for proceeds for furnishing transcripts, under act of July 2, 1864, makes a cash aggregate of $824,645 08 received during the said fiscal year.

The total quantity of surveyed surface offered and unoffered on the 30th of June, 1866, and including private claims, is sufficient to make eight hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty farms of one hundred and sixty acres each, or more than a million and a half of eighty-acre tracts, everywhere arable, timber and prairie, generally well watered—in fact, selected and marked out by the surveyors in following the direction of actual and advancing settlements.

Besides the immense surface already surveyed and open to preëmption, location, or to the homestead settler, there is on hand yet unsurveyed an area of nine hundred and ninety-one million three hundred and eight thousand two hundred and forty-nine acres, in which the preëmption settler is free to enter with the assurance that when the surveys reach his settlement he will be protected and secured in title upon his performance of those acts, as to residence and cultivation, which the law exacts, yet in such a spirit of indulgence and liberality as to afford him ample time for meeting the requirements as to proving up and paying the consideration, rating in cash or its equivalent not over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

From the surveyed portion of our territory, besides immense concessions for military services, for the reclamation of overflowed lands, for internal improvements, there have been granted in the cause of education, for schools, seminaries of learning, universities, agricultural and mechanic colleges—the last mentioned located only to a limited extent—an aggregate of over twenty-one million six hundred and forty-five thousand acres, while the estimated school area, destined to pass mainly from the unsurveyed region according to existing principles of legislation, will be for the States west of the Mississippi, and the Territories there when they become States, over fifty-six million four hundred and eighty-five thousand acres, the school grant in remote localities having been duplicated by existing laws.

Then, too, the area already awarded, with that comprised in existing rail and wagon road grants—the latter yet unsegregated and unadjusted—will be equal to one hundred and fifty-seven million eight hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four acres, to aid in the construction of great highways of travel to the Pacific and others to link together numerous intermediate places.

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD LAWS.

These acts work very well, but the Commissioner thinks further legislation advisable, so that the laws may not conflict with each other.

CITIES AND TOWNS SITES ACT.

The report dwells at length upon the laws on this subject, which have been put in practical operation.

COAL LANDS.

A few entries of coal tracts have been made in California, in the Counties of Contra Costa and Alameda, under the supplemental act of March 3, 1865, and are now undergoing official examination.

The coal of these mines is said to be excellent, and the market demand for it unlimited. It is quite apparent, however, that there are many places embracing coal beds and coal fields where the supply of coal is neither so extensive nor the quality so good, yet in which the scarcity of timber for fuel, and other causes, will lead to its being mined for the purposes of commerce. There are doubtless mines of this character which were thus worked at the date of the supplemental act, the claimants of which have taken no steps to enter them pursuant to the law.

While the lands subject to entry under these acts are of every variety of value, from the best coal lands, in convenient localities, to those of the most inferior quality, in almost inaccessible places, the minimum by which the same may be entered is fixed by the act at the same sum. It is worthy of consideration whether an amendment providing for the reduction of the twenty-dollar minimum, might not be productive of good in cases where the veins of coal are thin, the quality inferior, or the labor of extracting it unusually great. This might be done by investing power in the head of the Department for making such reduction, where the facts in his judgment would justify.

It is found that the information called for as to the quantities of land embracing coal beds or coal fields in the respective land districts can be but imperfectly furnished through the instrumentality of officers whose time is absorbed with other duties; yet from reports received and other reliable sources it is ascertained that coal is distributed in the public domain in large quantities. In Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Alabama its existence has long been known, and in many places it has been extensively mined for commercial purposes. In Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas and California numerous deposits of a superior quality have been discovered, while in Nevada and Oregon, and in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Dakota, New-Mexico and Nebraska coal traces have been found within the last few years indicating an abundant distribution. The coal field of Iowa and Missouri, passing through the eastern portions of Nebraska and Kansas and the western part of Arkansas, extends diagonally through Texas and enters the republic of Mexico. The western limit of this extensive field is reported to lie about the 97° of west longitude, where the limestone formation is succeeded by the red saliferous sandstone. East of this meridian, in the extensive limestone formation, the great mineral coal measures occur, covering large portions of the States of Iowa and Missouri on the west of the Mississippi, and Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other States on the east of that river, and appearing in numerous traces in the regions bordering on the Nemaha, the Neosho, the Arkansas and Canadian rivers.

Beyond the Plains, along the base of the Rocky Mountains, and extending from the northern limits of New-Mexico, through Colorado and north of it to the Canada line, passing through Idaho, Oregon and Washington, are the tertiary coal measures of the United States, containing many varieties of brown coal, useful not only for the ordinary purposes of fuel, but much of it excellent for steam navigation purposes.

These deposits are destined to be of immense importance in the future settlement of those extensive regions. Evidences are already quite numerous of its distribution in inexhaustible quantities along the headwaters of the Missouri, the Yellowstone, Big Horn, Powder, Platte, Greene, Columbia and Willamette and their tributaries. Bituminous coal of excellent quality exists in the Ratoon Mountains and other parts of New-Mexico, in Nevada, and in Utah.

The aggregate area of the coal fields of the British North American Provinces, of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, Bohemia, Saxony, Spain and Russia is reported as equal to 16,494 square miles, while the extent of those discovered in past years in the United States is estimated at 200,000 square miles.

Interspersed with this valuable deposit are most of the other useful minerals upon the presence of which the wealth and prosperity of a nation measurably depend. The precious metals are deposited in three broad belts, stretching across the United States, one known as the "Appalachian Gold Field," traversing the older States of the Union in a line parallel with the Atlantic coast, and appearing in Virginia and North Carolina, the other as the "Rocky Mountain Gold Fields," traversing all the more recently organized Territories of the United States, and the third as the "Sierra Nevada Gold Field," extending through the country bordering on the Pacific.

Iron, the most useful of all metals, is at the same time the most generally distributed through the public land States and Territories, while there is copper in immense quantities in the vicinity of the lakes east of the Mississippi, existing likewise in greater or lesser degree in the region extending from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific, while lead, tin and zinc are found in several of the States and Territories. The precious metals exist chiefly in California, in Nevada, in northeastern and southwestern Oregon, in Washington Territory, in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Southern Utah, New-Mexico and Arizona, scattered over an estimated area of a million square miles, and now yielding an annual product in gold and silver, according to the best attainable estimates, of over one hundred millions of dollars; California alone having produced in the precious metals since 1848 over one thousand millions of dollars, while the developing mines of Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New-Mexico, and Arizona, are making a large annual addition to the American yield of gold and silver.

PETROLEUM.

It appears, from a semi-official report, in June last, received from the Surveyor-General of California, that the petroleum oil belt extends in that State from the county of Humboldt on the north, to Los Angelos on the south, a distance of over 700 miles, embracing twelve counties, to wit: Humboldt, Mendocino, Colusa, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis, Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angelos, and Tulare, in which oil in limited quantities, and some of superior quality, has been discovered; in fact, that a sandstone and shale of the whole coast range of mountains in most of these counties is so strongly saturated with petroleum oil as to burn in a furnace, being easy of excavation, and assuming the appearance of tar or asphaltum where exposed to the air. It is found in some localities, particularly in the southern Counties, in a fluid state, flowing out of the shale rocks in small rills, known by the residents as breer springs, chiefly in the cañons or gulches. The asphaltum or hardened oil exists in very large quantities on the surface, the formation of centuries, as supposed, and is used for fuel. One of the most remarkable springs mentioned is situated under the ocean, some three miles from the shore, opposite San Luis Obispo, and north of Point Concepcion, which, in calm weather, is said to cover the surface of the sea with oil for twenty miles; and another curious feature is found about six miles from Los Angelos, in the plain, known as Tar Lake, from fifty to one hundred feet in diameter, which is filled with oil-tar, used by the inhabitants for roofing houses, and other purposes.

Various experiments, it appears, have been in progress for obtaining the oil from the immense deposits of asphaltum and tar, extracting it from the sandstones and springs by boring, which have met with partial success, but sufficient to warrant the belief that at no distant day a full supply may be obtained when adequate capital and machinery shall be supplied.

PUBLIC SALES AND RESTORATION OF LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report there have been offered at public sale 6,423,984.18 acres, as follows:

The President's proclamation of June 14 ordered public sales to be held at the several land offices in the State of Wisconsin, viz:

	Acres.
At La Crosse, Sept. 17, 1866, at $2 50 per acre	521,319.5
At La Crosse, Sept. 24, at $1 25 per acre	76,016.84
At Eau Claire, Oct. 1, at $2 50 per acre	611,716.72
At Falls St. Croix, Oct. 8, at $2 50 per acre	1,128,338.3
At Falls St. Croix, Oct. 22, at $1 25 per acre	10,909.5
At Stevens' Point, Oct. 29, at $1 25 per acre	1,941,835.5
At Menasha, Oct. 15, at $1 25 per acre	962,623.91
At Bayfield, Nov. 5, at $2 50 per acre	661,307.48
At Bayfield, Nov. 19, at $1 25 per acre	509,916.44
Total	6,423,984.1

These are principally pine lands in the northern counties of Wisconsin, and complete the "offering" of all the vacant public lands in the State.

In addition to these public sales considerable quantities of land which had been kept out of the market, in view of railroad grants, have been opened to sale, pursuant to Commissioner's notice.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Much of the report is taken up with explanations of districts, changes of boundaries, accounts of receivers, relations of receivers and registers to the Preëmption and Homestead Laws, sales under Revenue Laws, the Des Moines River grant, sundry reserves, swamp and inundated lands, donation claims to Indians, foreign titles, and a special report in regard to the archives of Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. These subjects are not of immediate public interest, and we pass them over. We quote the section on

TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Its protection is an incident to the land administration. In 1817 Congress passed the first act for the reservation of live oak and red cedar for naval purposes, with penalties for cutting and destroying trees.

The Attorney-General in 1821 decided—referring to 3d Wheaton, page 181—that, independent of positive legislation, the United States has the same civil rights and remedies as individuals for protection of property, real or personal.

In 1831 another act was passed, extending the interdict against spoliation.

The Supreme Court of the United States—case, United States vs. Briggs, 9 Howard, page 351—construed this statute as authorizing the protection of all timber on public lands, and punishment for trespass.

In 1815 the Attorney-General considered it the preëmptor's privilege to destroy and use any trees on the tract claimed as might be necessary, in order to clear and inclose with a view to cultivation and the making of a home.

In 1855 the management of the timber interest was transferred to the General Land Office, which has employed the Registers and Receivers, without additional compensation, to prevent the mischief.

The means thus used have been generally successful, not only without cost, but with profit to the Treasury.

Where trespass has been committed by timber dealers, stumpage is exacted, or the timber seized, sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury.

Where there has been trespass through ignorance and with no purpose of spoliation, the actual entry of the land is required with payment of costs; but in all cases, preëmptors and parties entering under the homestead are protected and secured in the privilege of using trees on the land claimed, for clearing, fencing, cultivation, the construction of a house to live in; also for ordinary domestic purposes; and if sanctioned by the head of the department, it may be extended, under reasonable limitations, to interests under act of July 26, 1866, which confers the right of mining, where the extension may not be beyond individual necessities, nor amount to waste or spoliation.

IMPORTANCE OF PROMOTING THE PLANTING AND GROWTH OF TREES.

The earliest settlements began in the timber region, and where the felling of the forest was a necessity to make way for the plough.

We have now reached a period when the demand for timber is rapidly on the increase, and the supply diminishing. Settlements, too, are approaching the treeless regions of the plains.

By what agency the western prairies and the country beyond have been denuded, it is useless to speculate. Experience has established the fact that those regions, by protection from fire and proper care, may be covered with a growth equal to the wants of settlers, and may be continually renewed for all time. In fact, it is known in places in Ohio and Illinois that where the land is protected from fire and other causes destructive of culture, there is a spontaneous growth of timber.

The demand, however, as stated, is undoubtedly increasing to an enormous extent. The States which appear to have at present an abundance in higher latitudes being those bordering on Lake Superior and Lake Erie, comprising the northern parts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; yet even there the supply is so diminishing as to be a matter of serious concern.

Projects have been suggested for planting and rearing forests; and yet, while all descriptions of timber are becoming scarce in settled communities, and more expensive, it is nevertheless the conviction that the evil may be lessened by proper effort in all the States east of the great plains, and even in those plains the grand forests of the Cascade region will furnish supplies until the science of arboriculture may clothe such treeless localities as are not appropriated to cereal cultivation.

A modern writer of eminence ventures the assertion that, with proper care and protection, even inarable territory and sandy deserts, as in Arabia and Africa, might in places be covered with forests, the theory not being inconsistent either with experience or the deductions of science. In fact, many acres in the Scioto and Miami Valleys, in Ohio, are to-day covered with a thrifty timber growth sufficient for fuel and fencing, which thirty years ago were entirely destitute. It is stated that timber is becoming sufficiently abundant for domestic uses in that State, where the land at the period of first settlements was without trees, and in the ordinary parlance of the times was known as "the barrens," the process of timber cultivation being now in fact silently going on in the States of the west as well as those in middle latitudes.

The process of fostering this interest might be encouraged and advanced by so amending the homestead law as to require settlers in localities where there is a scarcity of timber to plant on each homestead tract a few hundred trees, as part of a system of cultivation necessary to complete the settler's title, to be shown in proving up the claim at the end of the five years' settlement now exacted by law; and further, by making it obligatory upon United States surveyors to plant midway between each pit and trench the seeds of trees adapted to the climate, the fact of planting and kind of seed to appear in the field-notes of survey, the duty to be enforced under penalty of forfeiture of part of the money agreed to be paid under the surveying contract. In our instructions to surveyors general and deputies, this proceeding was recommended, but could not be enforced in the absence of legal stipulations, and has accordingly fallen into disuse.

The system might further be extended by ordering the experiment at military posts and Indian agencies, requiring a number of acres to be inclosed and planted, or at least by stipulations that a limited area at such places shall be so protected as to leave them to the spontaneous action of nature. Facts could in this way be accumulated which might ultimately develop a general system, and lead to advantageous results in connection with this interesting and important subject.

The method of planting and rearing trees is reduced to a science, the peculiarities of localities best adapted to different species having been ascertained. It is known that the pine and fir tribe are generally grown on sandy, shallow surface soil; other trees are natives of swamps; while the oak, hickory, chestnut and others of hardier and more solid growth, exist in natural and better soils suited to their several peculiarities.

Such is the case with wild fruit trees, which have been changed into improved fruit-bearing orchards through the teachings of vegetable anatomy and physiology. The homestead settlers, or other parties upon whom the legislative department may lay its injunctions, can select seed or young growth best adapted to the soil in hand, little labor being required for forest or ornamental trees which naturally grow in wild and uncultivated territory. The variety of soils existing in the public lands afford ample opportunities for encouraging this culture, and, under the requirements of law in the interests contemplated, may lead to valuable results in causing the product of the cultivated forest to make good the deficiency created by the rapid advance of settlements and necessary destruction of the forests of the wilderness; also supplying timber wants in treeless territories.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

Historical and Statistical Table of the United States of North America.

NOTE—(The whole area of the United States, inland ing water surface of lakes and rivers, is equal to three and a quarter millions square miles.]

The thirteen original States.	Area in square miles.	Population—1860.*
New-Hampshire	9,280	326,073
Massachusetts	7,800	1,231,066
Rhode Island	1,306	174,620
Connecticut	4,750	460,147
New-York	37,000	3,880,735
New-Jersey	8,320	672,635
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,906,115
Delaware	2,120	112,216
Maryland	11,124	687,049
Virginia—East and West	61,352	1,596,318
North Carolina	50,703	992,622
South Carolina	34,000	703,708
Georgia	58,000	1,057,286

States Admitted.	Act organizing Territ'y.	Act admitt'g States.	†Area in sq. miles	Popul'n, 1860.*
Kentucky	....	Feb. 4, 1791	37,680	1,155,684
Vermont	....	Feb. 18, 1791	*10,212	315,098
Tennessee	....	June 1, 1796	45,600	1,109,801
Ohio	Ordinance 1787	April 30, 1802	39,964	2,339,502
Louisiana	March 3, 1805	April 8, 1812	*41,346	708,002
Indiana	May 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	33,809	1,350,428
Mississippi	April 7, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817	47,156	791,305
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	*55,410	1,711,951
Alabama	March 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819	50,722	964,201
Maine	....	March 3, 1820	35,000	628,279
Missouri	June 4, 1812	March 2, 1821	*65,350	1,182,012
Arkansas	March 2, 1819	June 15, 1836	52,198	435,450
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	*56,451	749,113
Florida	March 30, 1822	March 3, 1845	59,268	140,425
Iowa	June 12, 1838	March 3, 1845	55,045	674,913
Texas	....	Dec. 29, 1845	*274,356	604,215
Wisconsin	April 20, 1836	March 3, 1847	53,924	775,881
California	....	Sept. 9, 1850	*188,981	305,439
Minnesota	March 3, 1849	Feb. 26, 1857	83,531	173,855
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	95,274	52,465
Kansas	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	81,318	107,206
West Virginia	....	Dec. 31, 1862	23,000	....
Nevada	March 2, 1861	March 21, 1864	‡81,539	....
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	....	*104,500	§34,277
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	....	75,995	[illegible]

Territories.	Acts organizing Territories.	Area in sq're miles.	Population.*
New-Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	121,201	The estimated population of these Territories on Jan. 1, 1865, as above indicated, was 360,000.
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	¶106,382	
Washington	March 2, 1853	69,994	
Dakota	March 2, 1861	240,597	
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	**126,141	
Idaho	March 3, 1863	90,932	
Montana	May 26, 1864	143,776	
Ind. Territ'y	....	68,991	
Dist. of Col.	July 16, 1790 March 3, 1791	10 mls. sq'are.	

* The total population of the United States in 1860 may be set down, in round numbers, at thirty-one and a half millions. In 1865 it is estimated that the population was thirty-five and a half millions, including the inhabitants of the Territories, estimated at 360,000 persons on Jan. 1, 1865. In 1870, according to existing ratios, the population of this country will be over forty-two and a quarter millions.

† The areas of those States marked with a star are derived from geographical authorities, the public surveys not having been completely extended over them.

‡ The present area of Nevada is 81,539 square miles. Should the portion of Utah be detached and also that of Arizona, as above suggested, there will be added 31,850 square miles, thereby making the area of Nevada 112,667 square miles.

§ White persons.

‖ Indians.

¶ The present area of Utah is 106,382 square miles. By act of Congress of May 5, 1866, this area is liable to be lessened by detaching a portion on the west side of Utah to the extent of one degree of longitude, equal to 18,325 square miles, to be added to Nevada, on the latter consenting by act of Legislature. Should such act be passed, the area of Utah will be 88,057 square miles.

** By said act of May 5, 1866, Arizona, which now contains 126,141 square miles, is proposed to be reduced, by detaching from the northwestern part a tract equal to 12,225 square miles, to be added to Nevada, the Legislature of that State consenting. The effect, in that event, will be to reduce the area of Arizona to 113,916 square miles.

Nevada.—Enabling act approved March 21, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 30. Duly admitted into the Union. President's proclamation, No. 22, dated Oct. 31, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 749.

Colorado.—Enabling act approved March 21, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 32. Not yet admitted.

Nebraska.—Enabling act approved April 19, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 47. Not yet admitted.

That portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac River was retroceded to Virginia July 9, 1846; Statutes, volume 9, page 35.

Tabular Statement showing the number of acres of Public Lands surveyed in the following Land States and Territories up to June 30, 1865, and also the total area of the Public Domain remaining unsurveyed within the same:

Land States and Territories.	Total of the Public Lands surveyed up to June 30, 1866.	The total area of Public Lands remaining unsurveyed including private claims surveyed and not reported up to June 30, 1866	Area of the Land States and Territories. In acres	In square miles
Wisconsin	34,511,360	....	34,511,360	53,924
Iowa	35,228,800	....	35,228,800	55,045
Minnesota	22,045,867	31,413,973	53,459,840	83,531
Kansas	16,171,776	35,871,744	52,043,520	81,318
Nebraska Territory	13,561,132	35,075,668	48,636,800	75,995
California	27,680,685	93,267,155	120,947,840	188,981
Nevada*	728,119	51,456,841	52,184,960	81,539
Oregon	5,730,186	55,245,174	60,975,360	95,274
Washington Territory	3,530,645	41,265,515	44,796,160	69,994
Colorado Territory	1,622,251	65,257,749	66,880,000	104,500
Utah Territory†	2,425,239	65,659,241	68,084,480	106,382
Arizona Territory‡	....	80,730,240	80,730,240	126,141
New-Mexico Territory	2,293,142	75,275,498	77,568,640	121,201
Dakota Territory	1,859,989	152,122,091	153,982,080	240,597
Idaho Territory	....	58,196,480	58,196,480	90,932
Montana Territory	....	92,016,650	92,016,640	143,776
Missouri	41,824,000	....	41,824,000	65,350
Alabama	32,462,080	....	32,462,080	50,722
Mississippi	30,179,840	....	30,179,840	47,156
Louisiana	23,461,440	3,000,000	26,461,440	41,346
Arkansas	33,406,720	....	33,406,720	52,198
Florida	26,631,520	11,300,000	37,931,520	59,268
Ohio	25,576,960	....	25,576,960	39,964
Indiana	21,637,760	....	21,637,760	33,809
Michigan	36,128,640	....	36,128,640	56,451
Illinois	35,462,400	....	35,462,400	55,410
Indian Territory	....	44,154,240	44,154,240	68,991
Total	474,160,551	991,308,249	1,465,468,800	2,289,795

*The State of Nevada was enlarged by adding one degree of longitude—detached from the west part of Utah 11,728,845 acres; also by the addition of that portion of Arizona lying between the 37th degree of north latitude and Colorado River on the south, and the 37th degree of longitude west, to the eastern boundary of California, amounting to 7,823,936 acres, which will increase the area of Nevada to 71,737,741 acres. This is, however, subject to the approval of the Legislature of Nevada, of which this office has not been advised at the date of this report. Per act of May 5, 1866.

† A strip of one degree of longitude being taken from Utah on the west, for the purpose of adding to Nevada, equivalent to 11,728,845 acres, the area of Utah thus diminished will be 56,355,635 acres. Vacated Indian reservations in Utah (77,225 acres) were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, but as this area forms part of that formerly surveyed as the public lands, and is included in 2,425,239, the area is not repeated.

‡ The area of Arizona being diminished by the cutting off the northwest corner and adding to Nevada, amounting to 7,823,936 acres, its area will be 72,906,304 acres.

THE ARMY.

Appointments in the New Regiments—The Military Peace Establishment.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Nov. 23, 1866.

General Orders No. 92.—Under the act of July 28, 1866, the designation and organization of regiments by which the military peace establishment is increased and fixed will be as follows. The provisions of this order are in accordance with the condition of the army on, and are of effect from, the 21st day of September, 1866.

I. The two additional regiments of cavalry, composed of white men, will be the 7th and 8th Regiments, the field officers of which are as follows:

Seventh Cavalry—Colonel, Andrew K. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel, George A. Custar; Major, Alfred Gibbs, (see note.) Station, Military Division of the Missouri.

Eighth Cavalry—Colonel, John I. Gregg; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas C. Devin; Majors, Wm. Gamble and Wm. B. Price, (see note.) Station, Military Division of the Pacific.

The two additional regiments of cavalry, composed of colored men, will be the 9th and 10th Regiments, the field officers of which are:

Ninth Cavalry—Colonel, Edward Hatch; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wesley Merritt; Majors, A. J. Alexander, James F. Wade and George A. Forsyth. Station, Department of the Gulf.

Tenth Cavalry—Colonel, Benjamin H. Grierson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles C. Walcutt; Major, James W. Forsyth (see note.) Station, Military Division of the Missouri.

II. The ten old regiments of infantry will retain their designation. The first battalion of the three-battalion regiments will retain the designation of the regiments to which they belonged, and under the new organization will be the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Regiments of Infantry. The officers of these regiments are:

Eleventh Infantry—Colonel, William S. Ketchum; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert S. Granger; Major, Daniel Huston; Captains, George Gibson, Jr., John M. Goodhue, Francis M. Cooley, John W. Ames, Caleb R. Layton, Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., Duncan M. Vance, George H. Higbee; First Lieutenants, Charles A. Hartwell, Oscar Hagen, Francis A. Field, Richard Robins, James Kennington, Wm. H. Clapp, Henry C. Ward, George M. Fleming; Second Lieutenants, Stephen K. Mahon, Charles C. Hyatt, Francis J. Dunn, Wm. H. Vinal, Thomas W. C. Moore, Wm. V. Richards, Thomas H. Bradley, Louis V. Caziarc. Headquarters—Richmond, Va.

Twelfth Infantry—Colonel, Christopher C. Augur; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. W. Wallace; Major, Henry E. Maynadier; Captains, Henry R. Rathbone, Philip W. Stanhope, Wm. J. L. Nicodemus, Benjamin R. Perkins, Richard C. Parker, May H. Stacey, Harry C. Egbert, Richard H. Pond; First Lieutenants, August Thieman, James E. Putnam, James H. May, Jared L. Rathbone, Edward Hunter, Charles S. Tripler, Alex. B. MacGowan, John L. Viven; Second Lieutenants, William E. Dove, Andrew M. Trolinger, Daniel W. Applegate, Seth L. Hammon, Lewis Nolen, D. J. Craigie, Will A. Coulter, S. B. M. Young. Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

Thirteenth Infantry—Colonel, Isaac V. D. Reeve; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. L. Andrews; Major, Wm. Clinton; Captains, Robert S. LaMotte, Nathan W. Osborne, Robert Nugent, Asa B. Carey, William C. Ide, Emory W. Clift, Ferdinand E. De Courcy, Robert A. Torrey; First Lieutenants, Patrick Meagher, Joseph L. Horr, Wm. H. Keeling, Thomas J. Lloyd, James D. Graham, John M. Green, James T. McGinniss, Andrew N. Canfield; Second Lieutenants, [illegible] Vermann, (since deceased,) Martin O. Codding, [illegible] A. Thompson, Eugene H. Townsend, Henry C. Pratt, William Auman, Washington L. Sanborn, William A. Wright, (since declined.) Headquarters—Fort Rice, D. T.

Fourteenth Infantry—Colonel, Charles S. Lovell; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry D. Wallen; Major, Lewis C. Hunt; Captains, John D. O'Connell, Guido Ilges, Wm. R. Smedberg, David Krause, John S. Wharton, James W. Weir, Robert H. Porter, Joseph H. Van Derslice; First Lieutenants, Augustus H. Bainbridge, George R. Vernon, Thomas F. Tobey, Richard C. DuBois, Samuel McConihe, George W. Steele, Chas. B. Western, Oscar I. Converse; Second Lieutenants, David S. Hinman, (since declined,) Lewis P. Derby, Levi H. Robinson, Samuel A. Porter, Thomas K. Boggs, Warren Granger, Thilo Schultze, Augustus P. Greene. Headquarters—Sacaton, Arizona.

Fifteenth Infantry—Colonel, Oliver L. Shepard; Lieutenant-Colonel, Julius Hayden; Major, Edward McK. Hudson; Captains, Henry Keteltas, Joseph S. York, James Curtis, Horace Jewett, George H. Tracy, Geo. W. Fetterman, Irwin W. Potter, James Y. Semple; First Lieutenants, Wm. Galloway, Wm. H. Heilman, Alfred Hedberg, James P. Brown, Charles H. Breckenridge, James H. Stewart, George Shorkley, Frederick W. Coleman; Second Lieutenants, Ferdinand Bayer, George W. Ballantine, William P. Schall, Martin P. Buffum, Joseph A. Young, Wilson T. Hartz, Charles J. Johnson, Edward P. Wilber. Headquarters—Macon, Ga.

Sixteenth Infantry—Colonel, Caleb C. Sibley; Lieutenant-Colonel, Grotius R. Giddings; Major, Thos. G. Pitcher, (since appointed Colonel 44th Infantry V. R. C.;) Captains, Robt. E. A. Crofton, Melville A. Cochran, Charles F. Trowbridge, Henry C. Cook, William H. Smyth, Samuel E. St. Onge, Patrick W. Houlihan, William Mills; First Lieutenants, Charles W. Hotsenpiller, James M. Ingalls, Charles Keller, Jr., Jno. E. Hosmer, Charles E. Moore, Robert W. Bard, Sam'l McKeever, Chas. S. Ilsley; Second Lieutenants, Jas. Miller, Henry Catley, Edwin R. Parks, Abner Haines, Jr., Jas. Ulio, Luther S. Ames, M. Frank Gallagher, Edwin B. Atwood. Headquarters—Savannah, Ga.

Seventeenth Infantry—Colonel, Sam'l P. Heintzelman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Abner Doubleday; Major, Peter W. L. Plympton, (since deceased;) Captains, Walter B. Pease, William T. Gentry, Edward P. Pearson, Jr., Edward Collins, Henry A. Swartwout, Lewis H. Sanger, Lyman H. Warren, George Lancaster; First Lieutenants, Samuel W. Black, Ormsby M. Mitchell, Malcolm McArthur, Robert B. Wade, George H. Cram, William A. Sutherland, Wm. H. W. Krebs, Wm. M. Van Horne; Second Lieutenants, Henry S. Howe, Thomas G. Troxel, Charles Garretson, A. H. M. Taylor, Horatio Potter, Jr., Samuel P. Veris, Cyrus S. Roberts, Henry C. Corbin. Headquarters—Galveston, Texas.

Eighteenth Infantry—Colonel, Henry B. Carrington; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry W. Wessels; Major, James Van Voast; Captains, Lyman M. Kellogg, Robert B. Hull, Tenodor Ten Eyck, Richard L. Morris, Jr., Anson Mills, Morgan L. Ogden, Wm. P. McCleery, Frederick H. Brown; First Lieutenants, Gilbert S. Carpenter, John J. Adair, E. N. Wilcox, Wm. W. Bell, Thos. L. Brent, Joseph K. Hyer, Prescott M. Skinner, Sandford C. Kellogg; Second Lieutenants, James H. Bradley, George W. Wood, T. H. B. Counselman, George W. Grummond, A. S. Galbraith, E. H. True, Jefferson P. Hibbets. Headquarters, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T.

Nineteenth Infantry—Colonel, Samuel K. Dawson; Lieutenant-Colonel, De Lancey Floyd Jones; Major, Pinkney Lugenbeel; Captains, Edmund L. Smith, Thomas C. Williams, James B. Mulligan, Thomas Cummings, Wm. J. Lyster, Walter O. Latimore, Wm. R. Lowe, Robert Ayres; First Lieutenants, James H. Gageby, Theodore A. Baldwin, George T. Olmstead, Jr., P. Elmendorf Sloan, Frederick W. Moore, John S. Hammer, Alfred Fredberg, Mark Walker; Second Lieutenants, Denis Carolin, Andrew Campbell, James S. Wilson, Wm. Atwood, John S. Appleton, John G. Leefe, Charles A. Carleton, Charles M. Clarke. Headquarters, Fort Gibson, C. N.

The second battalions of the same regiments will, under the new organization, become respectively the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th regiments of infantry. The officers of these regiments are as follows:

Twentieth Infantry—Colonel, Frederick Steele; Lieutenant-Colonel, Louis D. Watkins; Major, Thos. H. Neill; Captains, Alexander S. Webb, Charles S. Russell, Charles C. Pomeroy, James M. Cutts, Jr., Henry G. Thomas, Charles E. Farrand, John C. Bates, Edward R. Parry; First Lieutenants, John H. Patterson, Wm. Fletcher, Irvin B. Wright, Abram A. Harbach, John McIntosh, John N. Coe, Charles O. Bradley, Ralph Maxwell; Second Lieutenants, William J. Driggs, Herman Schreiner, Thomas Latchford, S. Weaver, Wm. Hawley, Septimus E. Carncross, Chas. B. Clarke, Chas. Robinett. Headquarters, Richmond, Va.

Twenty-first Infantry—Colonel, Geo. Stoneman; Lieutenant-Colonel, (see note;) Major, Dickinson Woodruff; Captains, Thomas M. Anderson, Thomas S. Dunn, Henry R. Putnam, Walter S. Franklin; Henry E. Smith, Robert L. Burnett, Evan Miles, Wm. McC. Netterville; First Lieutenants, Madison Earle, Thos. L. Alston, Edward B. Knox, George H. Burton, Geo. G. Greenough, V. M. C. Silva, William Crosby, Alfred S. Newlin; Second Lieutenants, John F. Cluley, Thos. E. Lawson, Benjamin H. Rogers, Thomas F. Riley, Luther H. Whittlesey, (since declined,) Thos. Rafferty, Ebenezer W. Stone, Leander W. Fogg. Headquarters, Petersburgh, Va.

Twenty-Second Infantry—Colonel, David S. Stanley; Lieutenant-Colonel, (see note;) Major, Hiram Dryer; Captains, Wesley C. Thorpe, Charles Ewing, Charles A. Webb, Joseph Bush, Joseph Marshall, Kilburn Knox, John M. Duffy, Javan B. Irvine; First Lieutenants, William Nelson, Henry L. Beck, Enno F. Wenckebach, Benjamin D. Critchlow, Archibald H. Goodloe, John Cooley, William S. McCaskey, Wm. J. Reedy; Second Lieutenants, Thomas I. Elliott, Frederick H. Dibble, Hiram H. Ketchum, Robert A. Gibson, Wm. A. Olmsted, Julian W. Chickering, James F. Merrill, John P. Walker. Headquarters, Fort Randall, D. T.

Twenty-third Infantry—Colonel, Jefferson C. Davis; Lieutenant-Colonel, George Cook; Major, Louis H. Marshall; Captains, Samuel Ross, Henry De B. Clay, John J. Coppinger, George K. Brady, John H. Walker, James B. Sinclair, James Henton, Daniel Loosley; First Lieutenants, George L. Choisy, George E. Browning, Robert C. Lord, Amandus C. Kistler, Charles H. Graves, Azor H. Nickerson, Otis W. Pollock, Richard I. Eskridge; Second Lieutenants, Jos. L. Jack, John R. Eschenburg, Louis R. Stille, Wm. C. Manning, Charles Bird, Walter J. McClymonds, John W. Lewis, George McTaylor. Headquarters, Fort Boisé, I. T.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Colonel, Alvan C. Gillem; Lieutenant-Colonel, Adelbert Ames; Major, Nathan A. M. Dudley; Captains, James Biddle, Thomas H. Norton, Lynde Catlin, Edward W. Smith, Charles A. Wykoff, Samuel C. Greene, Solomon W. Woodward, Andrew M. Brown; First Lieutenants, Roman H. Gray, Mason Jackson, John Williams, George Haller, Warren C. Beach, Erasmus C. Gilbreath, John F. Conynghain, Ira Quinby; Second Lieutenants, Calvin A. Anderson, John L. Churchill, Thomas L. Nye, William A. H. Lewis, John Whitney, Nelson W. Edwards, James W. Allen, (since declined,) Edward M. Adams. Headquarters, Vicksburgh, Miss.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Colonel, Gordon Granger; Lieutenant-Colonel, Emory Upton; Major, Peter T. Swayne; Captains, Edwin F. Townsend, Francis A. Davies, John Christopher, Jacob Kline, Thomas J. Durnin, Edgar R. Kellogg, Charles A. M. Estes, Felix H. Torbett; First Lieutenants, John T. Mackey, David Parkinson, Francis H. Ross, Cass Durham, Walter Comstock, George J. Madden, Charles R. Paul, Wm. J. Kyle; Second Lieutenants, William A. Miller, Charles E. Drew, William Conway, James H. Baldwin, Joseph M. Kennedy, L. M. O'Brien, Samuel Craig, William H. Hugo. Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Colonel, Joseph J. Reynolds; Lieutenant-Colonel, (see note;) Major, Levi C. Bootes; Captains, Samuel Dana, James F. Grimes, Nathaniel Prime, David L. Montgomery, John B. Parke, Robert P. Wilson, James H. Bradford, James J. Emerson; First Lieutenants, Thomas M. K. Smith, William H. McLoughlin, Satterlee C. Plummer, Charles E. Morse, Sumner H. Lincoln, Arthur McArthur, Jr., Joel T. Kirkman, John P. Willard; Second Lieutenants, Edwin O. Gibson, Robert S. Oliver, Hamilton C. Peterson, Joseph A. Sladen, James P. Richardson, J. W. Dickinson, George H. Thompson, George W. Smith. Headquarters, Austin, Texas.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Colonel, John E. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel, (see note;) Major, Charles R. Woods, (since appointed Lieutenant-Colonel 33d Infantry.) Captains, Alexander Chambers, Wm. J. Fetterman, Henry Haymond, Nathaniel C. Kinney, Andrew S. Burt, Thomas B. Burrowes, James Powell, Henry B. Freeman; First Lieutenants, William H. Bisbee, Ebenezer D. Harding, Wilbur F. Arnold, Isaac D'Isay, M. A. Stearns, Edmund F. Thompson, George F. Templeton, Charles E. Dibble; Second Lieutenants, W. D. F. Landon, Reuben F. Fenton, Winfield S. Matson, Charles H. Warrens, Jacob Paulus, Edmund R. P. Shurly, Walter F. Halleck, George E. Brewer; Headquarters, Fort Philip Kearney, D. T.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Colonel, Charles H. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel, Romeyn B. Ayres; Major, Chas. C. Gilbert; Captains, Francis Fessenden, Alfred L. Hough, George S. Peirce, Albert H. Andrews, Howard E. Stansbury, Lewis T. Morris, Samuel S. Culbertson, Alfred Curtis, (since resigned;) First Lieutenants, James H. Patterson, Harry M. Smith, James L. Sherman, Samuel M. Mills, Jr., John E. Bennett, George F. Towle, John E. S. Cooper, (since deceased,) John Harold; Second Lieutenants, James Collins, Richard Vance, Josiah S. Styles, James M. Smith, Charles W. Miner, Luther M. De Motte, Ira McL. Barton, J. W. Shaw; Headquarters, Camden, Arkansas.

The third battalions of the same regiments will, under the new organization, become the 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th Regiments of Infantry the field officers of which are:

Twenty-ninth Infantry—Colonel, Orlando B. Wilcox; Lieutenant-Colonel, (see note;) Major, Lyman Bissell; Captains, Alfred E. Latimer, Henry Hambright, H. L. Chipman, James K. Lawrence, Wm. G. Edgerton, Edward C. Boynton, Guido N. Lieber, George E. Head; First Lieutenants, Edward A. Ellsworth, Chas. Bentzoni, Edward S. Huntington, Lemuel Pettee, Henry Wagner, Frank W. Hess, Ogden B. Read, William N. Sage; Second Lieutenants, Robt. G. Heiner, Edward P. Colby, John B. Guthrie, Egbert Olcott, William Hoffman, Thomas E. Merritt, Samuel Graham, Wm. S. Mackay; Headquarters, Norfolk, Virginia.

Thirtieth Infantry—Colonel, John D. Stevenson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph H. Potter; Major, Richard I. Dodge; Captains, Alexander J. Dallas, Charles G. Bartlett, Cornelius L. King, Henry C. Morgan, Eugene Wells, David D. Vanvalzah, Edwin M. Coates, Bernard P. Mimmack; First Lieutenants, Emerson H. Liscum, James Jackson, James S. Tompkins, Appleton D. Palmer, Edgar C. Bowen, John W. Bubb, James H. Spencer, William H. Andrews; Second Lieutenants, Joseph H. Hayes, Alexander S. B. Keyes, Benjamin K. Davidson, Patrick H. Breslin, Thomas D. Murrin, Augustus C. Paul, (since declined,) John C. Gilmore, John E. Sweet, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Thirty-first Infantry—Colonel, Regis De Trobriand; Lieutenant-Colonel, R. N. Bowerman; Major, Joseph N. G. Whistler; Captains, Samuel A. Wainwright, William G. Rankin, Theodore Yates, Albert M. Powell, George W. Hill, Charles J. Dicky, Francis Clarke, William M. Wherry; First Lieutenants, Thomas Little, Stevens T. Norvell, Charles S. Newlin, James M. Marshall, William D. O'Toole, Foster E. Parsons, Mott Hooton, Platt M. Thorne; Second Lieutenants, Philip H. Ellis, Martin B. Hogan, John G. Telford, George Mitchell, James S. King, G. S. Lutrell Ward, Henry Goodfellow, Cornelius Cusick. Headquarters, Fort Rice, D. T.

Thirty-second Infantry—Colonel, Thomas L. Crittenden; Lieutenant-Colonel, (see note;) Major, Gurden Chapin; Captains David B. McKibbin, William H. Brown, Richard F. O'Beirne, Alfred Foot, Patrick Collins, George M. Downey, William H. Mills, Frank W. Perry; First Lieutenants, Chambers McKibbin, Edmund Burgoyne, Robertson S. Fergus, Homer J. Ripley, John H. Gallager, Frederick E. Camp, John C. Carroll, George W. Chilson; Second Lieutenants, John F. Lewis, William McK. Owen, Thomas M. McDougal, George Macomber, E. B. Harlan, Horace V. Knight, (since declined,) Almeron S. Mathews, Edward Houttard. Headquarters, Fort Goodwin, A. T.

Thirty-third Infantry—Colonel, Thomas H. Ruger; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles R. Woods; Major, John D. Wilkins; Captains, John H. Young, John F. Ritter, David M. Meredith, Geo. M. Brayton, Fred'k D. Ogilby, Chas. McC. Lord, Wm. B. Occleston, Geo. K. Sanderson; First Lieutenants, Samuel R. Honey, Robert Harrison, Theodore Kendall, Orson C. Knapp, Eugene W. Sheibner, Augustus W. Corliss, Egbert B. Savage, John G. S. White; Second Lieutenants, Joseph G. Waters, Frank T. Adams, Gordon Winslow, James W. Powell, Joseph L. Tull, John C. Scantling, Helenus Dodt, Lafayette E. Campbell. Headquarters, Macon, Ga.

Thirty-fourth Infantry—Colonel, (see note;) Lieutenant-Colonel, August V. Kautz; Major, Wm. P. Carlin; Captains, Ebenezer Gay, Newton L. Dykeman, Arthur W. Allyn, Hugh A. Theaker, Wm. H. Bartholomew, John Power, Wm. G. Wedemeyer, James A. Hearn; First Lieutenants, Walter Clifford, John P. Story, Jr., Edward H. Totten, Geo. W. Graffam, Clayton Hale, Allen Almy, Merritt Barber, Evarts S. Ewing; Second Lieutenants, Wm. W. Parry, Chas. H. Nobl, Chas. E. Drew, Wellington G. Sprague, Henry V. Hunter, Fredrik Rosencrantz, Samuel B. Wheelock, George B. Pickett. Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Colonel, Chas. Griffin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jas. H. Wilson; Major, John S. Mason; Captains, Edwin C. Mason, Solon H. Lathrop, Henry A. Ellis, Pythagoras E. Holcomb, Wm. W. Swan, Edw. W. Whittemore, Geo. W. Smith, Jas. A. Hopkins; First Lieutenants, Chas. Steelhammer, Fred'k W. Bailey, Chas. P. Smith, Chas. A. Dempsey, Adam G. Malloy, Henry H. Humphreys, Phineas Stevens, John W. Eckles; Second Lieutenants, Julian R. Fitch, Wm. W. Clemens, John B. Engle, Welcome A. Crafts, James D. Vernay, French Woodall, Chas. C. Cresson, B. H. Herkness. Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Thirty-sixth Infantry—Colonel, John Gibbon; Lieutenant-Colonel, (see note;) Major, Wm. H. Lewis; Captains, Henry R. Mizner, James W. Forsyth, John H. Knight, Joseph L. Proctor, John McClintock, Jas. P. W. Neill, Daniel W. Benham, Fred'k Phisterer. First Lieutenants, Thaddeus S. Kirtland, Henry G. Litchfield, Frank T. Bennett, John U. Gill, William S. Starring, Henry M. Benson, William M. Knox, Henry H. Link; Second Lieutenants, Oliver B. Liddell, Alexander H. Wands, Hugh G. Brown, O. P. Hendee, William L. Foulk, William F. Davies, Joshua W. Jacobs, William Harmon. Headquarters, Camp Douglas, U. T.

Thirty-seventh Infantry—Colonel, George W. Getty; Lieutenant-Colonel, John R. Brooke; Major, Joseph H. Potter, (since appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Thirtieth Infantry;) Captains, Aug. H. Plummer, John Rziha, Verlin K. Hart, Robert W. Barnard, Jacob D. Jones, Edward Moale, Joseph J. Wagoner, (since deceased,) Arthur B. Carpenter; First Lieutenants, Ezra P. Ewers, Henry B. Ledyard, William Krause, Charles Morris, John Pulford, Ransom Kennicott, Oliver Phelps, Frank D. Baldwin; Second Lieutenants, Mortimer D. Lee, Joseph C. Coffman, William A. Kobbe, Jr., George W. Baird, H. M. Karples, Francis B. Jones, Welles Willard, Richard A. Kent, (since declined.) Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kansas.

III.—The four regiments of infantry to be composed of colored men will be the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Regiments of Infantry. The field officers of these regiments are as follows:

Thirty-eighth Infantry—Colonel, William B. Hazen; Lieutenant-Colonel, Cuvier Grover; Major, Henry C. Merriam. Station: Military Division of the Missouri.

Thirty-ninth Infantry—Colonel, Joseph A. Mower; Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank Wheaton; Major, (see note.) Station: Department of the Gulf.

Fortieth Infantry—Colonel, Nelson A. Miles; Lieutenant-Colonel, E. W. Hinks; Major, Charles E. Compton. Station: Department of Washington.

Forty-first Infantry—Colonel, (see note;) Lieutenant-Colonel, (see note;) Major, George W. Schofield. Station: Department of the Gulf.

IV.—The four regiments of infantry to be officered by wounded officers and soldiers of volunteers and of the regular army will be the 42d, 43d, 44th and 45th Regiments of Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps.) The field officers of these regiments are as follows:

Forty-second Infantry (V. R. C.)—Colonel, Daniel E. Sickles; Lieutenant-Colonel, John B. McIntosh; Major, T. F. Rodenbough. Station: Department of the East.

Forty-third Infantry (V. R. C.)—Colonel, John C. Robinson; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. B. Kiddo; Major, Martin D. Harding. Station: Department of the Lakes.

Forty-fourth Infantry (V. R. C.)—Colonel, Thomas G. Pitcher; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander S. Webb; Major, Frederick E. Trotter. Station: Department of Washington.

Forty-fifth Infantry, (V. R. C.)—Colonel, Wager Swayne; Lieutenant-Colonel, George A. Woodward; Major, Benjamin P. Runkle. Station: Department of the Tennessee.

V.—The following transfers of Captains, to equalize the promotion of Lieutenants in the regiments formed from the three battalion organizations, are announced. Officers will join the companies to which they are transferred without delay:

Eleventh Infantry.—A. S. Webb, to Company A, 2d Battalion; G. Gibson, Jr., A, 1st Battalion; C. S. Russell, E, 2d Battalion; F. M. Cooley, G, 1st Battalion; J. K. Lawrence, H, 3d Battalion; W. G. Edgerton, C, 3d Battalion; C. E. Farrand, D, 2d Battalion; D. M. Vance, H, 1st Battalion.

Twelfth Infantry.—A. J. Dallas, to Company A, 3d Battalion; W. J. L. Nicodemus, A, 1st Battalion; C. L. King, C, 3d Battalion; B. R. Perkins, F, 1st Battalion; H. E. Smith, B, 2d Battalion; R. L. Burnett, G, 2d Battalion; E. M. Coates, G, 3d Battalion; W. McC. Netterville, C, 3d Battalion.

Thirteenth Infantry.—S. A. Wainwright, to Company D, 3d Battalion; N. W. Osborne, B, 1st Battalion; C. A. Webb, H, 2d Battalion; A. B. Carey, F, 1st Battalion; J. Marshall, A, 2d Battalion; E. W. Clift, G, 1st Battalion; F. Clarke, F, 3d Battalion; J. B. Irvine, G, 2d Battalion.

Fourteenth Infantry—G. Ilges, to Company B, 1st Battalion; H. De B. Clay, D, 2d Battalion; R. F. O'Beirne, B, 3d Battalion; G. K. Brady, E, 2d Battalion; J. S. Wharton, C, 1st Battalion; P. Collins, H, 3d Battalion; G. M. Downey, G, 3d Battalion; W. H. Mills, A, 3d Battalion; J. H. Van Derslice, D, 1st Battalion; D. Loosley, G, 2d Battalion.

Fifteenth Infantry—J. Biddle, to Company H, 2d Battalion; J. F. Ritter, H, 3d Battalion; G. M. Brayton, C, 3d Battalion; C. A. Wikoff, E, 2d Battalion; S. C. Greene, G, 2d Battalion; G. W. Fetterman, B, 1st Battalion; I. W. Potter, C, 1st Battalion; G. K. Sanderson, A, 3d Battalion.

Sixteenth Infantry—E. F. Townsend, to Company A, 2d Battalion; N. L. Dykeman, G, 3d Battalion; A. W. Allyn, B, 3d Battalion; H. C. Cook, H, 1st Battalion; W. H. Smyth, E, 1st Battalion; W. H. Bartholemew, F, 3d Battalion; E. R. Kellogg, E, 2d Battalion; S. E. St. Onge, C, 1st Battalion; C. A. M. Estes, C, 2d Battalion; J. A. Hearn, H, 3d Battalion.

Seventeenth Infantry—S. Dana, to Company B, 2d Battalion; E. P. Pearson, B, 1st Battalion; P. E. Holcomb, H, 3d Battalion; J. P. Parke, G, 3d Battalion; L. H. Sanger, G, 1st Battalion; J. H. Bradford, D, 2d Battalion; J. A. Hopkins, D, 3d Battalion.

Eighteenth Infantry—L. M. Kellogg, to Company A, 1st Battalion; T. Ten Eyck, F, 1st Battalion; J. L. Proctor, D, 3d Battalion; A. S. Burt, H, 2d Battalion; H. B. Freeman, B, 2d Battalion.

Nineteenth Infantry—F. Fessenden, to Company H, 2d Battalion; J. Rziha, A, 3d Battalion; V. K. Hart, E, 3d Battalion; L. T. Morris, D, 2d Battalion; W. O. Lattimore, A, 1st Battalion; A. B. Carpenter, H, 3d Battalion; Robert Ayres, E, 1st Battalion.

The commanding officers of the late three-battalion organizations will assign to companies the Lieutenants who, by paragraph 2, of this order, are announced as belonging to regiments formed from battalions other than those with which they are now serving.

VI.—Relative rank of Regimental Field Officers appointed under the Act of July 28, 1866.

Colonels—1. Frederick Steele, 20th Infantry; 2. Geo. Stoneman, 21st Infantry; 3. Andrew J. Smith, 7th Cavalry; 4. John C. Robinson, 43d Infantry; 5. Geo. W. Getty, 37th Infantry; 6. Thomas G. Pitcher, 44th Infantry; 7. David S. Stanley, 22d Infantry; 8. John Gibbon, 36th Infantry; 9. Charles Griffin, 35th Infantry; 10. Gordon Granger, 25th Infantry; 11. Jefferson C. Davis, 23d Infantry; 12. William B. Hazen, 38th Infantry; 13. John I. Gregg, 8th Cavalry; 14. Alvan C. Gillem, 24th Infantry; 15. Joseph A. Mower, 39th Infantry; 16. Thomas L. Crittenden, 32d Infantry; 17. Daniel E. Sickles, 42d Infantry; 18. Joseph J. Reynolds, 26th Infantry; 19. Benjamin H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry; 20. Wager Swayne, 45th Infantry; 21. Nelson A. Miles, 40th Infantry; 22. Orlando B. Willcox, 29th Infantry; 23. John D. Stevenson, 30th Infantry; 24. John E. Smith, 27th Infantry; 25. Thomas H. Ruger, 33d Infantry; 26. Philip Regis De Trobriand, 31st Infantry; 27. Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry; 28. Charles H. Smith, 28th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonels—1. Joseph H. Potter, 30th Infantry; 2. Cuvier Grover, 38th Infantry; 3. Frank Wheaton, 39th Infantry; 4. Charles R. Woods, 33d Infantry; 5. George Crook, 23d Infantry; 6. Romeyn B. Ayres, 28th Infantry; 7. August V. Kautz, 34th Infantry; 8. Alexander S. Webb, 44th Infantry; 9. Wesley Merritt, 9th Cavalry; 10. Louis D. Watkins, 20th Infantry; 11. James H. Wilson, 35th Infantry; 12. John B. McIntosh, 42d Infantry; 13. George A. Custer, 7th Cavalry; 14. Adelbert Ames, 24th Infantry; 15. Emory Upton, 25th Infantry; 16. Edward W. Hinks, 40th Infantry; 17. John R. Brooke, 37th Infantry; 18. Charles C. Walcutt, 10th Cavalry; 19. Thomas C. Devin, 8th Cavalry; 20. Richard N. Bowerman, 31st Infantry; 21. George A. Woodward, 45th Infantry; 22. Joseph B. Kiddoo, 43d Infantry.

Majors—1. Alfred Gibbs, 7th Cavalry; 2. James W. Forsyth, 10th Cavalry; 3. Theophilus F. Rodenbough, 42d Infantry; 4. Andrew J. Alexander, 9th Cavalry; 5. James F. Wade, 9th Cavalry; 6. Martin D. Hardin, 43d Infantry; 7. Wm. Gamble, 8th Cavalry; 8. Geo. W. Schofield, 41st Infantry; 9. Fred. E. Trotter, 44th Infantry; 10. Henry C. Merriam, 38th Infantry; 11. Benj. P. Runkle, 45th Infantry; 12. Chas. E. Compton, 40th Infantry; 13. Geo. A. Forsyth, 9th Cavalry; 14. Wm. B. Price, 8th Cavalry.

VII. Promotions in the Ninth and Tenth Regiments of Cavalry will be made as in other regiments of the cavalry arm.

The four regiments of Veteran Reserve Corps Infantry will be regarded as a distinct arm, and promotions therein regulated accordingly.

VIII. Captains, as they report, will be assigned temporarily to companies by regimental commanders. The subalterns appointed under the act of July 28, 1866, will be assigned to companies by regimental commanders in a manner most conducive to the interests of their regiments, and report forward at once to the Adjutant-General.

IX. All regimental records will be retained by the regiments formed from the first battalions, the commanding officers of which will give certified copies of all papers necessary to the complete record of the regiments formed from the second and third battalions.

X. Recruiting for each of the new regiments will be continued and conducted under the superintendence of regimental commanders, according to the Regulations, paragraphs 965 to 968 inclusive.

XI. Officers not receiving orders with the letters of appointments, will, with their acceptance, report by letter to the Adjutant-General for instructions.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

Official.

Note.—In this Order are recorded the appointments of those field-officer only who have notified this office of their acceptance.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.

Report of Director Pollock—Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze and Nickel Coinage.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Mint and Branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

The deposits of bullion and coinage during the late fiscal year exhibit a satisfactory increase over those of the previous year.

The amount of bullion, in value, received at the Mint and Branches during the fiscal year, was as follows:

Gold, $37,223,640 17; silver, $1,723,516 71; total deposits, $38,947,156 88. From this total a reduction must be made for the bullion redeposited, or bars made at one Branch of the Mint, and deposited at another for coinage. Deducting the redeposits, the amount will be $31,911,719 24.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin, $28,313,944 90; unparted and fine gold bars, $9,115,485 46; silver coin, $680,264 50; silver bars, $916,382 08; cents coined, one, two, three and five cent pieces, $646,570; total coinage, $29,640,779 40; number of pieces of all denominations coined, $38,427,923.

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and Branches was as follows: At Philadelphia, gold deposited, $10,349,903 19; gold coined, $10,696,645; fine gold bars, $93,116 70; silver deposits and purchases, $340,672 26; silver coined, $399,314 50; silver bars, $14,445 44; cents coined, bronze, and nickel and copper, $646,570; total coinage, $11,142,529 50; number of pieces, 36,498,042; total deposits of gold and silver, $10,690,575 45.

At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were $17,636,332 04; gold coined, $18,217,300; silver deposits and purchases, $710,588 45; silver coined, $280,950; silver bars, $442,342 64; total coinage of gold and silver, $18,498,250. number of pieces, 1,929,881.

The Assay Office in New-York received during the year in gold bullion, $9,076,422; and in silver, $672,256; number of fine gold bars stamped at that office, 3,760; value, $8,862,451; silver bars, 4,397; value, $459,594; total value of gold and silver bullion, $9,748,678.

The Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado Territory, has been engaged in melting, assaying and stamping gold bullion, returning the same to the depositor in the form of unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. The number of bars stamped was 262; value, $159,917 76. The business of this Branch has not increased, nor the production of gold in the Territory of Colorado during the fiscal year. Various causes were in operation during this period to produce these results, and lessen the efficiency and usefulness of this Branch. It is confidently expected that these will be removed as soon as the Government assumes the risk of transporting bullion from Denver to the place of coinage, and paying for the bullion deposited, by specie draft, on the United States Treasurers in the Atlantic States. Arrangements for this purpose are now in progress, and will be successfully completed before the close of the current year. My views on this system of payment as applicable to all Assay Offices distant from our great commercial centres have been fully stated in my previous annual reports.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon the Government the importance of erecting a new mint building at San Francisco. The present building is not only wholly unfitted for the large and increasing business of that Branch Mint, but unsafe, and unworthy the great mineral wealth of the Pacific States. The appropriation made by Congress should be applied at once to the erection of a building which, in architecture, size, capacity, machinery and every useful modern appliance, should be equal to the present and future of California. The management of this and its operations, under the direction of the Superintendent during the past year has been efficient, intendent, well and carefully performed.

As the Branch Mints at New-Orleans, La., Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., have not been reopened since the termination of the rebellion, we have no report to make concerning them.

My views on the subject of Assay Offices and the impolicy of multiplying Branch Mints have been often expressed in previous reports, and to these you are respectfully referred.

It gives me pleasure to refer to certain important improvements in the mode of parting gold and silver, made and introduced by Andrew Mason, Esq., Melter and Refiner in the New-York Assay Office. These consist, first, in so adjusting melts for granulation that the *pure* gold, instead of gold bullion, shall constitute *one-third* of the mixed metal; and secondly, in boiling the gold in strong sulphuric acid after one treatment in nitric acid. The one charge of nitric acid is made larger than the first in the old process, but 20 per cent. less than the amount in both; while the consumption of fuel is greatly reduced, and much disagreeable labor avoided. These improvements have been tested successfully at the Parent Mint, and will be introduced into all our Branch Mints. Prof. Booth, Melter and Refiner in this institution, agrees with me in approval of the energy, intelligence and success of Mr. Mason, in his investigations and experiments in this matter. Mr. Mason estimates "the saving in one year's business of all the Government institutions would amount to about $75,000, rating the cost of refining in California at 50 per cent. greater than in New-York." Whatever may be true of the figures, there is certainly economy in the proposed method, and therefore it is deserving of commendation.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

During the past fiscal year many specimens of ores of gold and silver from all the mining regions of our land have been brought to the Mint for examination. The facilities thus afforded for an official report or certificate have, no doubt, exerted a good influence, both in stimulating enterprise and in repressing wild and ruinous speculation. Our assayer uses every endeavor to give a fair and reliable report, and has every facility for making a correct analysis and a thorough experience in that critical work. At the same time, similar examinations are constantly being made by officers of the New-York Assay Office, and by skillful chemists in various parts of the country. The amount of work performed in this line shows how largely the public mind is turned to the discovery and working of mines of the precious metals; and how extensively this has become, and is to be, one of the leading branches of enterprise and industry in the United States.

It might be interesting to furnish some examples of what we have found, as to the various productiveness of such ores; not of course in the large way, but by chemical analysis. But on searching through our records, so great a diversity appears, that it is impossible to give any statement that would serve a useful purpose. Many "prospecters" bring ores, which, to their eye, are as promising as any others; but upon trial, prove to contain only a few dollars of gold or silver to the ton, and practically worthless. In other cases, where the specimens, even to a practised eye, would seem to be hardly worth examining, large returns are the product of the assay. We might mention one notable case of a lode in Colorado, where the specimen was by no means striking in its external aspect, and yet yielded nearly $18,000 gold and silver per ton. But the majority of specimens, whether from that Territory or the regions further west, northwest and southwest, from Montana to New-Mexico and Arizona, give results from $200 to $600 per ton. The foregoing valuations are in specie—not currency.

What proportion can be extracted at a profit, is the great problem now exercising inventors and speculators, East and West. Many of the ores are so mixed with base and refractory metals and minerals, that a great improvement on the old methods of reduction seems to be imperatively called for, to make even rich ores worth working. But the most formidable difficulty perhaps is that which is gradually to be obviated by the introduction of railroad travel and transportation. The present enormous prices of labor, subsistence and materials, are such as to render good for nothing, many mines that are good by the assay.

BRONZE AND NICKEL COINAGE.

The demand for the small coin, both bronze and nickel, was very great during the year, and the coinage was regulated to meet the demand. They were distributed to all parts of the United States, but principally to the Western and Southern States.

The coinage of the five cent piece nickel and copper alloy has been commenced, as authorized by the act of Congress. The withdrawal of the five cent note has created a great demand for the new coin, and every effort has been made to meet it. The substitution of this coin for the paper currency of same denomination is generally approved, and well received by the people.

As required by law, this bronze and nickel alloy has been regularly assayed and reported by the Assayer of the Mint, and the legal proportion of the constituent metals found to have been steadily maintained. From the profits of the bronze and nickel coinage, we have transferred to the Treasury of the United States, during the fiscal year, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($650,000,) and a few weeks after the expiration of the year, the further sum of ($300,000) three hundred thousand dollars—in all, $950,000. During the past three years, the profits from this coinage have been fully one and a half million dollars. The profits of this institution during the past five years, from all sources, have not only paid the expenses connected with its management, officers and operatives, but a surplus of more than one million of dollars has been paid into the Treasury of the United States.

MOTTO COINS.

The motto "In God we Trust," authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, has been placed, upon all the gold and silver coin of the United States susceptible of such addition, since the commencement of the current year. "Happy is that nation whose God is the Lord."

STATEMENT OF FOREIGN COINS.

The statement of foreign coins required by law to be made annually, will be found appended to this report. The only additions we have to make to our annual tables are two.

1. The gold piece of twenty soles of Peru, (which has supplanted the Peruvian doubloon,) is found to weigh on an average, 1.03¼ ounces, troy, and to be 898 fine, although professedly 900. The value is, therefore $19 22. The piece of ten soles is in proportion.

2. The gold piece of four reals (or half a dollar) of Gautemala, in Central America, (President Carrera,) weighs 13 grains, and is 875 thousandths fine, making the value nearly 50 cents.

The foregoing values are without deduction or tax.

MEDAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is in successful operation, and its productions duly appreciated by the Government and the public generally. During the year a large number of national and other medals have been manufactured in this department.

The Cabinet of Coins and Medals continues to be very attractive, and large numbers of our citizens from every State in the Union are among its visitors. During the year not less than 40,000 persons visited the cabinet, a fact that attests the value and interest of the collection. Valuable additions have been made to the cabinet by the gift or purchase of rare coins and medals. It is gratifying to know that Congress, during the past session, increased the appropriation for the purchase of coins, &c., to $600. A larger sum could be judiciously expended in improving the cabinet and increasing the collection of coins and medals.

A—Statement of Deposits at the Mint of the United States; the Branch Mint, San Francisco; Assay Office, New-York, and Branch Mint, Denver, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Gold—	
Fine bars	$7,034,480 64
United States bullion	28,970,762 46
United States coin	82,273 28
Jewellers' bars	432,153 65
Foreign coin	169,624 85
Foreign bullion	534,345 29
Total gold	$37,223,640 17
Silver—	
Bars	$239,479 93
United States bullion	883,282 02
United States coin	37,628 74
Jewelers' bars	151,847 87
Foreign coin	266,939 55
Foreign bullion	144,338 60
Total silver	$1,723,516 71
Total gold and silver	38,947,156 88
Less re-deposits at different institutions, gold	$7,035,437 64
Total deposits	$31,911,719 24

B—Statement of the Coinage at the Mint of the United States; the branch Mint, San Francisco; Assay Office, New-York, and branch Mint, Denver, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.		
Double Eagles	1,374,745	$27,494,900 00
Eagles	37,610	376,100 00
Half Eagles	60,150	300,750 00
Three dollars	4,030	12,090 00
Quarter Eagles	49,190	122,975 00
Dollars	7,130	7,130 00
Fine bars	141	9,115,485 46
Total Gold	1,532,996	$37,429,430 46
Silver.		
Dollars	58,550	$58,550 00
Half dollars	1,159,050	579,525 00
Quarter dollars	38,850	9,712 50
Dimes	210,650	21,065 00
Half Dimes	214,650	10,732 50
Three-cent pieces	22,650	679 50
Bars	527	916,382 08
Total Silver	1,704,927	$1,596,646 58
Copper.		
Five-cent pieces	1,324,000	$66,240 00
Three-cent pieces	9,009,000	270,270 00
Two-cent pieces	6,149,000	122,980 00
Cent pieces	18,708,000	187,080 00
Total Copper	35,190,000	$646,570 00
Total coinage	38,427,923	$39,672,647 04

C—Statement of Gold and Silver of Domestic Production Deposited at the Mint of the United States; Branch Mint, San Francisco; Assay Office, New-York, and Branch Mint at Denver, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1866.

Gold.	
Arizona	$30,430 68
California	14,598,191 49
Idaho	3,391,987 48
Montana	5,565,074 29
Colorado	1,018,471 52
Oregon	914,438 77
South Carolina	694 54
Nebraska	3,645 08
North Carolina	140,937 39
Georgia	91,931 39
Nevada	6,607 88
New Mexico	3,155 65
Alabama	1,135 00
Virginia	10,397 64
Washington	2,232 00
Refined gold or fine bars	2,665,033 00
Mint bars	125,010 00
Parted from silver	459,614 26
Kansas	1,767 00
Total gold	$28,979,762 46
Silver.	
Oregon	$1,580 51
Arizona	139 63
Nevada	540,345 87
Lake Superior	22,913 98
Idaho	38,869 49
Georgia	403 83
California	453 00
Colorado	419 60
Parted from gold	271,889 51
Bars	16,278 22
Total silver	$893,282 02
Total gold and silver of domestic production	$29,864,044 48

Summary Exhibit of the Coinage of the Mint and Branches, to the close of the year, ending June 30, 1866.

Mints.	Gold Coinage. Value.	Silver Coinage. Value.
Philadelphia	$427,889,536 61	$89,924,044 42
San Francisco	217,999,656 81	5,081,908 63
New-Orleans	40,381,615 00	29,890,037 13
Charlotte	5,048,641 50	....
Dahlonega	6,121,919 00	....
Assay Office	146,923,622 14	2,355,852 78
Denver	1,191,610 73	....
Total	$845,536,801 79	$126,251,842 96

Mints.		Value.
Philadelphia	$935,430,611	$532,429,174 58
San Francisco	20,706,180	223,081,565 14
New-Orleans	94,890,696	70,271,652 13
Charlotte	1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonega	1,381,780	6,121,919 00
Assay Office	....	149,279,474 92
Denver	....	1,191,610 73
Total	$1,053,616,140	$987,424,038 30

Coppers all coined at Philadelphia, $5,535,623 55.

A VISIT TO JEFF. DAVIS.

The Ex-President of the Late Confederacy in his Quarters at Fortress Monroe—Anecdotes of Buchanan and Other Notabilities.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* devotes more than a page of its issue of Nov. 30 to an account of a visit to Jeff. Davis. The letter, which is dated at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 20, is signed "Ela," and opens with a tedious account of the place in which Mr. Davis is confined. Omitting this and a great deal of dry political disquisition, we make the following extracts:

THE PRISONER'S OPINION OF HIS HEALTH.

Mr. Davis complains very little of his illness. Not being able to attribute his feebleness to any local disease, his replies to inquiries about his condition would lead one to suppose that his health was not impaired. He walks on the parapet every day, after breakfast, and endeavors to counteract his physical lassitude by a cheerfulness of manner. His habit of smoking, to which he is very much addicted, is considered somewhat injurious by the physicians, but to prohibit its indulgence would be a severe deprivation for him. Mr. Davis does not think that Fort Monroe is a healthy locality in Autumn, the malarious diseases at that seaport being very prevalent and dangerous. Mrs. Davis has suffered from chills and fever this season, for the first time in fifteen years, and five officers have lately died at the fort of the same malady.

VIEWS ON REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Davis thought there were many good reasons why the President did not adopt a general system of removal from office for political opinion. The oldest officers of Government were generally the best, and it was very difficult to find an honest man who would accept a subordinate office. The emoluments were not large enough to offer much inducement, and the tenure of public life was too uncertain. Mr. Johnson belonged to the Hunker wing of the Democrats, who advocated the system of rotation in office. He had always opposed it, because he believed it to be a bad principle, fraught with evil; and there was no tenet of the party to which he was opposed that he combatted more strenuously than this very principle. And he could well understand how Mr. Johnson, with his strict ideas of public duty, could hesitate in the adoption of a general system of removals—so injurious to the conduct of public business. Besides, the question of appointment was involved in that of removal.

ANECDOTE OF BUCHANAN.

In this connection Mr. Davis related, with considerable gusto, a story of the Old Public Functionary. During the administration of the last Democratic President Mr. Davis called one day at the White House, in company with a distinguished Southern Senator. They were ushered into Mr. Buchanan's presence and found him in a violent state of agitation. Being a man of great equanimity of mind, it was evident that something of a peculiarly annoying nature had disturbed him. However, he received his visitors cordially, and expressed his pleasure at their opportune presence. "I am puzzled to death," said Mr. Buchanan; "here are fourteen applications, all from warm personal and political friends, for the office of Marshal of the 2d District of Pennsylvania. I am exceedingly worried. What shall I do?" The Senator to whom the President first applied for advice acknowledged that his political philosophy could not solve that problem. To give the rest in Mr. Davis' own words: "Next he appied to me, and said, 'Davis, you are used to these matters; give me the benefit of your advice.' I leaned back in my chair and smiled. 'It is a very simple thing,' said I. 'What is your remedy, then?' asked Mr. Buchanan. 'Leave the present incumbent in office. He is a very good man; there is nothing against him, I believe; and you will thus avoid giving offence to thirteen of the applicants.' Buchanan started at the proposition, but acknowledged that the idea had not struck him before. But," added Mr. Davis, "the cream of the joke was that the incumbent had been appointed by the Administration of which I was a member—the Cabinet of Mr. Pierce."

This conversation about removals suggested the question of Stanton's position. "Why is he not removed?" said Mr. Davis. And when we replied that Mr. Seward's influence was supposed to be mainly instrumental in sustaining Stanton, he inquired about Mr. Seward's strange conduct on the late Presidential tour. He was much amused, however, by the Secretary's New-York speech, and thought the parody on "John Gilpin" very good.

SOUTHERN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Davis seemed to devote considerable attention to the labor system substituted for Slavery. He does not believe that it can succeed. Numbers of officers, scattered all over the country, exercising extra-judicial authority, cannot fail to injure the prosperity of any community, more particularly when they are interested in adjudicating favorably for the laborer. If our time-honored system of laws is sufficient to protect the individual liberty of the white man, is some new, abnormal system of judication necessary for the protection of the negro? The evil effects of the system might be somewhat modified by appointing the bureau officers from the districts where they are to reside. But the seeds of a serious evil are still existing, where the central authority exercises power belonging to localities in favor of one class of the population and against another. Those negroes who accepted the offer of the Government to settle on public lands were the best of their race, thus unfortunately taken away from any reproductive system of labor.

Those colored people who remained in the large cities were generally worthless and dissolute. With almost prophetic tones, Mr. Davis said: "The solution will hardly be in your time." Then he repeated several times, with deep feeling: "What is to be the future of the South? If laborers of a Caucasian or Asiatic race are introduced, it is very far from certain that they are physically able to endure the extremes of a Southern climate."

He had found, by intercourse with English travelers, that the social sympathy between England and the people of the Southern States was still very cordial. He believed that this resulted from the similarity of institutions and the existence of the same social standards of prominence in both countries. This fact was a strong indication of the superior devotion to our ancestral customs and spirits in the South and of their neglect in the North. This assimilation, so long retained and stronger in the present instance than in any other known to history, was doubtless the cause of much of the English sympathy evinced during the war.

We remarked that the exclusion of the lower classes of whites in the South from social and political sympathies with their superiors appeared to us a very impolitic course, and one that reacted against us during the war. To this Mr. Davis replied with much interest and spirit, alleging that the idea of such an inequality was incorrect. He instanced the fact that in the piney woods and grazing districts of Mississippi, where the "poor whites," as they were called, resided, the people understood the theory of our Government thoroughly, and were more ardent advocates of secession than the wealthy planters in other portions of the State. In North Alabama and Georgia there might be more color for the opinion of such an inequality having existed. In Tennessee questions of race and climate had more to do with the subject than social distinctions.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Mr. Davis seemed always glad to converse about his friends and advisers during the late war, and his remarks were tinged with deep and tender feeling. He referred in glowing terms to Wade Hampton, and dwelt with sympathy on the recollection of his loss in the death of his favorite son. He described the scene on the battle-field where the father saw his two sons struck down; but, stopping only for a moment's regret, rode on into the thickest of the fight. Of Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, he also spoke in the kindest manner. It was astonishing to find how many persons with whom he had only a slight acquaintance were distinctly remembered. All the Mississippians seemed to have a prominent place in his memory, and nearly every Confederate official of any distinction was recalled by name or reputation.

A STORY OF CAMP LIFE.

He referred to the sufferings of the Confederate soldiers in the most touching manner, and repeated an anecdote illustrating the rough humor of the soldiery and the good temper with which they bore their privations. A citizen of Richmond, desiring to pay Gen. Lee a visit at his headquarters in camp, thought he was in duty bound to array himself in his best attire before calling on the Commander-in-Chief. On his way to the General's tent, this elegantly-dressed individual, in high silk hat and splendid top-boots, was obliged to pass through the encampment of a brigade. The boys thought that the foppish party presented a splendid subject for a bit of fun. While he was coming down the road, some of them climbed the trees on the way-side, and just as he got in hailing distance, cried out: "No use hiding yourself between them boots and the hat; we see you." So they kept up their pleasantry until the subject of their jokes reached the headquarters. After his interview with Gen. Lee, the citizen inquired if there was not another road out of the camp than the one by which he had entered. The General replied that there was one, but it was very circuitous, and quagmired by the number of army wagons that had passed over it. "Let me advise you to take the main road back to the station," said Gen. Lee. "No, I would like to try the other way." "Well, if you are determined, I must send an orderly to conduct you: but you had better take the good road. Tell me; what is your objection to it?" The individual was a little nonplussed at this question, which struck at the root of his secret, but after some hesitation he replied: "To tell you the truth, General, I don't want to run that confounded brigade again with those new clothes, if I can help it."

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Davis referred with evident pleasure to his senatorial career, and appeared to retain the highest sense of a position in the upper House of Congress. He had a very lively recollection of Mr. Clay, and entertained the greatest respect for his oratorical powers. Although Henry Clay was a great extemporaneous debater, he could not make a good stump speech. His tone had been so much elevated by long contact with parliamentary usages, that he could not adapt himself to the racy but undignified character of a stump harangue. Hunter, of Virginia, also holds a high place in his regard as a parliamentary speaker, although his style was just as different from Clay's as possible. Hunter always prepared his speeches very carefully, and could not speak extempore with much effect. Hunter always shut himself in his room for days preceding the delivery of his great speeches. McDuffie, on the contrary, went out into the fields, or cogitated over his productions while fishing. As an evidence of Mr. Clay's power as an extemporaneous orator, and particularly as an instance of Mr. Buchanan's talent for repartee, Mr. Davis related the following anecdote with inimitable grace:

In the course of a speech before the Senate Mr. Buchanan remarked that he had, at any rate, forced the Senator from Kentucky to reply to him. Henry Clay arose, very much excited, and replied with some vehemence to the Senator from Pennsylvania, "He forced me to speak, indeed. I spoke because I desired to do so. No man can force me to speak when I do not wish." When Clay had finished Buchanan rose, and in a calm, collected manner, commenced his reply:

"The honorable gentleman has said that I did not force him to speak. I will prove to the Senate that I did force him to reply to my remarks. The honorable gentleman had announced his intention not to speak further on this subject. No other Senator occupied the floor between the time when I addressed this honorable body and when the Senator from Kentucky arose to his feet. Nothing had therefore occurred to induce the Senator to change his resolution but the speech which I delivered. Beside, all those present have doubtless noticed the superior eloquence which the Senator displays when he addresses this body without any previous preparation. Every one will bear witness that on this occasion the Senator from Kentucky has displayed more than his ordinary power, and has even surpassed himself. The Senator's speech being extemporaneous, and nothing else having occurred to induce him to change his resolution, I think that I have shown to the satisfaction of the Senate that I forced the Senator to reply to my remarks."

Buchanan's rejoinder was so graceful that Clay is said to have arisen from his seat, crossed the aisle and taken his opponent by the hand.

IDEAS ON TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Davis seemed to think that the Government would encounter some difficulties in settling the currency question, but he had great confidence in McCulloch's financial ability. In reply to the opinion that the Aministration might have gained considerable capital from a vigorous execution of the Monroe Doctrine, in Mexico, he said that it struck him that Mr. Johnson had other objects in view than gaining political capital—that the public good might influence him to some extent. We smiled, and remarked that such ideas were rather novel to a person coming from Washington City. "Yes," Mr. Davis remarked, "I suppose that my opinions are those of a prisoner, shut out from contact with the every-day world."

He inquired particularly about Mr. Benjamin, and appeared to entertain great respect for his abilities. He was interested in his success as a lawyer, and thought that his short but promising career as an English barrister was unprecedented.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

He spoke feelingly of the insults offered to President Johnson during his tour to the West. He recurred often to this subject, and always in the most interested manner. The outrages were not only shameful to a President, but to Johnson's character as a gentleman. He thought that such conduct evinced great political degradation, and a deterioration of public morality. In referring to the historical character of the journey, he spoke of similar events that had preceded the present one. Monroe's tour was the only one that could compare with it in extent; Jackson's was more of a local affair. Monroe traveled very quietly, with his Staff, paying his bills wherever he went. The following incident occurred during this progress: When the party were about to leave some little country town early one morning, an Adjutant on President Monroe's Staff was waiting impatiently for the hotel-keeper to make up his account. Mine host seemed very much troubled about the bill, and could not determine to close his column of charges. Boniface was anxious to insert as many items as possible, but not being an adept in charging a Presidential party, he cudgeled his brains in vain to select some appropriate heads under which to enter an extortionate demand. The Adjutant was getting impatient at the man's hesitation, and the innkeeper was as far as ever from summing up his account. Finally, he seized the pen, scratched off something and handed the bill to the officer. The items were scanned and found correct but exorbitant, until the last one was reached, when, "by the shade of Mrs. Quickly," the fellow had expended himself in one frantic effort, and charged $10 for "kicking up the devil generally." It is related, however, that there was so much justice in the demand that it was paid without a murmur.

During his imprisonment, Mr. Davis has relieved many weary hours by a return to his fondness for literary pleasures.

In the early days of his confinement he was deprived of books, the Bible excepted, and newspapers; but when this rule was relaxed, he immediately diverted himself by a perusal of several historical and philosophical works. Since his removal to Carroll Hall, he has indulged in a course of diversified reading. There is a nice garrison library at the fort, but Mr. Davis has purchased a little collection of favorite authors, and about two hundred volumes bear evidences of his mental energy and taste for literature.

HIS FAMILY.

Referring to the education of his children, Mr. Davis spoke very highly of the thorough system of instruction pursued in the Canadian schools. Their devotion to the mathematical branches produced some infantile prodigies. Even the little girls, it seems, absorb algebra and geometry. He mentioned, in this connection, an instance of aptness for mathematical studies in a female, which rivalled the proficiency of Mme. Duchatelet, the friend of Voltaire. The child was the daughter of a laundress in Mr. Davis' family, before the war, and at 11 or 12 years of age this little female Newton was solving algebraic problems. The girl's proficiency in the higher mathematics, at a very early age was the subject of general remark. Any topic relating to one of his connections or household, always excites the liveliest and warmest recollections in the mind of Mr. Davis.

UNDIGNIFIED CONDUCT OF CONGRESSMEN.

The rudeness displayed by members in not listening to the remarks of their colleagues, and depriving the Congressional halls of any deliberative character, was severely commented upon. This led to an inquiry from Mr. Davis as to the prevalence of a custom, of which he had heard, of both Representatives and Senators putting their relatives in subordinate positions about the capitol. He was astonished to hear of the degree to which the custom had descended. In his time, no Senator would have thought of such a thing, but he was sorry to say that in the latter years of his Congressional career, two or three members of the Lower House had renounced their sense of propriety by adopting such a course. No relatives of Congressmen were formerly employed even as clerks of committees, and the idea of making door-keepers and Sergeants of them would have been scouted.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Mr. Davis seemed to feel deeply the injustice of Capt. Wirz's trial. The refusal to receive Duncan's evidence was an indication of the desire to make the whole affair a mockery. As a still stronger evidence, however, a Catholic priest who lately visited Mr. Davis gave him the following account: He had been with the Andersonville prisoners, in his ecclesiastical capacity, during the entire period of their incarceration, having been captured by the Confederates. During the trial of Capt. Wirz he went to Washington voluntarily and offered his testimony. Mr. Bingham, the officiating Judge Advocate, examined him during the night, and at the next day's trial refused to receive his evidence. The priest took a long journey, in the holy cause of humanity: but because he was ready to testify that Wirz was a kind-hearted man, though sometimes captious and not cruel, he was disregarded by the same Judge Advocate, John A. Bingham, of Ohio, who is now preparing articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson. He declares that he cannot sleep until it is done. If he had any conscience, he could not have slept since the execution of Henry Wirz.

THOMAS H. BENTON ON AUTOGRAPHS.

There is certain to be several applications for autographs in every mail that comes to Mr. Davis. They are nearly all from Northern people, and generally inclose a stamped envelope, with the address of the writer. Sometimes a writer is cool enough to ask for the autograph without mentioning the postage. Mr. Davis very seldom notices any of these applications, unless they are from parties with whom he is acquainted. He summed up the philosophy of autographs by mentioning two classes who are alone excusable for making these demands. Those persons who believe that they can hold spiritual communion with a fellow-being by means of his autograph, and those who think they can read character by seeing one's handwriting. Mr. Davis said that sometimes in the Senate, when he had nothing to engage his attention, he would answer some of these communications that he received in great numbers, at that time. One day, he was clearing his desk of such incumbrances, when Mr. Benton, who had a seat very near him, noticed his occupation. "Davis," said old Tom, "do you answer those people?" "Sometimes," replied Mr. Davis, "when I have nothing better to do." "I never do. I never do, sir," responded Mr. Benton. "Do you know what those people do with them?" "I really do not." "They sell them, sir. They sell them." Benton had worked himself up into quite a rage about that time, when Mr. Davis said: "Mr. Benton, I do not think they can make much by selling mine."

A Letter from the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is is curious to see how suddenly a dark November day is transformed. Yesterday, the earth lay dull, and wet, and shivering, under the death-like leaden clouds, that hung over us all like a pall. One was half involuntarily reverting to the great dark May day of 1780. If one would get good reading light, he must get well up to the window, and even then a melancholy mist on the panes obliged the rays to struggle in as best they might. But mark! here and there a white snow-shot glances down and strikes the door-step with a bound. Then a little troop of tiny ice-spheres. And in a few moments, though light affusion brightens up everything, and when the great brown fields, and the roads and garden patches are thinly sheeted with the beautiful dust of the frowning but yet kindly clouds, we all take heart, and if there are twenty degrees more of light indoors and out, so also there are twenty of added satisfaction. There is light external and internal on our countenances. Baby dances around admiring and admired. Our great new stove roars gently with a kind of breezy bass.

To-day, the first of Winter, one's eye-pupils shrink to minuter circles, for the snow radiates its whiteness in universal and innumerable beams. The world is still without, except the intermittent thunder of a threshing-machine from a barn near by. A hungry, cruel owl, last night freezed on a chicken perched on an apple-tree bough. The snow, reddened with blood and fouled with feathers underneath, was unerring witness of the depredation in the morning. Agriculturally, almost everything flourished pretty well this Summer past, except Indian corn. The frost came too early, and left its desolating mark through all this region. There is but a fraction of a crop of good corn harvested—possibly two-fifths of an average quantity.

By the way, let me mention something a little worthier of pen and time than this small talk. Before me lies an envelope with a jet black border, postmarked Montreal, May 28, 1866. And what do you think it contains? Why, a letter written in a delicate female hand, and addressed to a gentleman in this vicinity, soliciting aid in distress. Just let me transcribe it:

Roxton Falls, Upper Canada, May, 1866.

Sir: My beloved husband, who died lately in Europe, was a collector of literary curiosities, and, when in affluent circumstances, he expended large sums in the accumulation of what was rare; but lately, in consequence of the civil war, in which he was dangerously wounded, he became greatly reduced—in fact, completely impoverished, and, with the expectation of retrieving himself, sold our once happy home in Virginia, and left for Europe; but, disappointed in his expectations there, and destitution staring us in the face, it broke his heart, and his wound opening afresh, he sickened and died, and left me with four small children, without a protector, in great distress and in a foreign land. No words could express my feelings when the dreadful reality became apparent. Gladly would I have died also, but when I looked upon my helpless orphan children, a determination to live and struggle on for their sake sustains me; and now, if my health is spared, I fondly hope to be enabled to support and educate them by teaching music and my needle.

Among my lamented husband's papers I found many relating to the interesting past. At first I looked upon them as of little value, but when in Paris I offered a few to several American gentlemen there, and they were delighted to have them, and it was through their kindness we were enabled to return so far on our way home. The sickness of a beloved child, and great distress, detains me here. I am told, Mr. C., you are a kind-hearted, noble-minded gentleman, and an admirer of such things. I know my beloved husband paid $25 for one, but if you will kindly send me $25 for both, or loan me $20 till I can redeem them, you will indeed so greatly assist me.

It is a long way to send, so pray reply by return, and please send a U. S. Treasury Note. The letter will reach me safely, and I can use the currency here directly.

Bless you, Sir, I shall prayerfully await your reply.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OLIVIA JACKSON.

I reside three miles from Roxton, so that you had better inclose your letter, sealed in a cover, directed Dr. Rich'd Wisner, Roxton Falls, and the Doctor will send it to me immediately.

Inclosed were two ancient-looking manuscripts, admirable *fac-similes* of genuine documents, I suppose, in the well-known handwriting of Geo. Washington, running in this wise:

(1) *To Jabez Huntington, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Windham, Conn.:*

Sir: At the urgent solicitation of several of the Selectmen and respectable inhabitants of the Town of Newburgh, I hereby authorize you to discharge from custody James Chase, now a prisoner, and confined by military warrant in the Gaol of sd County.

G. WASHINGTON.

Headquarters, New-Windsor, May 28, 1781.

(2) Headquarters, Bergen County, Sept. 7, 1780.

Permission is granted to Mr. Hayward, with his negro boy, to pass and repass the picket at Ramapo.

G. WASHINGTON.

The question for decision in this case was simply this: Is this all genuine, the affliction, the destitution, the widowhood, with the Washingtonian chirography on coarse yellow paper? Or is it a cunning fabrication of some scoundrel, using all this artful mechanism to pillage the benevolent? Well! as no effort was made by the recipient of the epistle to elicit the truth, nothing is positively known, except that similar inclosures were sent to sundry citizens of Buffalo, with partial success in achieving remittances, but the whole thing was directly diagnosed as an ingenious imposture. Such are the studies and enterprises of divers conscienceless and wicked men.

I saw an allusion in your last paper to that veteran of 111 years, Mathias Bakeman, of Sandusky, Cattaraugus County. He was present at a celebration of the Fourth of July not long since, and made a little speech. He is a small, wiry-looking old man, and not having the appearance of nearly so great age. Many men at eighty look older than he. Perhaps I may have an interview with this relic of the Revolution ere long, and if so I will probably send you an account of it. Meanwhile I send you his photograph, which you may insert among the notables in your album. It was taken, perhaps, two years since.

I gaze out of my window across the valley newly sheeted with the snow. Have you ever noticed particularly the landscape south of Jerusalem, either by ocular observation or by the engraver's art? Just south of me, bold against the sky, stand a range of hills, much like the picture of Olivet in the Tract Society's Bible Dictionary.

But I must close. Yours, truly,

GRAY FEATHER.

The New Badge for the Grand Army of the Republic.

In pursuance of Special Order No. 2, issued by Gen. Hurlbut, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Commission, consisting of Gen. J. C. Webber, Adjutant-General of this State; Col. N. N. Tyner, Adjutant-General of Iowa, and Maj. O. M. Wilson, Adjutant-General of Indiana, met at Springfield, Ill., last week, and adopted a badge, the design of which was furnished by Mr. E. F. Myers, architect of that city. It is to be of gold and silver, representing the different terms of service and national emblems in relief, with the characteristics of the Order. It will be manufactured by the Badge Manufacturing Company of the G. A. R., La Fayette, Ind.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 9, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to yesterday by Ocean Telegraph. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* of yesterday repeats the statement that a ministerial crisis in England, involving the retirement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was averted only by concessions on Lord Derby's part.

The Fenian troubles are said to be assuming more alarming proportions.

Maximilian is said to have telegraphed his wife to meet him at Gibraltar by the middle of December.

GENERAL NEWS.

Late advices from the Rio Grande report the recrossing of the river by the United States Brigade, that had previously marched into Matamoras, and their return to Brownsville.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* reports that the Navajo Chief, Barboncieto, has surrendered, and that the Canyon de Chelly, New-Mexico, is now entirely clear of Indians. Those of the Navajos who are at large are without any chiefs of note, and consequently without any tribal organization. Barboncieto is reported as the last chief of influence that was left to the tribe, and that his surrender may be said to be the surrender of the last of the Navajos.

Ten of the persons arrested for robbing the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were brought before the County Judge at Franklin, Ky., a few days ago. As excitement ran very high, the preliminary examination was waived, and it was agreed by all parties to send the prisoners to jail. They are now under a strong military guard. It is reported that the feeling toward the prisoners is becoming modified to a considerable extent, and that a desire is expressed to let the law take its course. It is commonly believed in that vicinity that there are other parties yet at large who were the leaders in the late audacious robbery, and hopes are entertained of their arrest.

Bold, extensive and successful swindles have lately been perpetrated on mercantile houses and others, in Quincy, Ill., by a gang of rascals who purchased goods on credit, under false pretenses. It is estimated that the swindlers have made about one hundred thousand dollars by their operations. They are supposed to be the same parties who successfully victimized boot and shoe men of Lynn, Mass.; manufacturers of highwines and importers of silks in Boston, and others. Up and down the Mississippi River they have swindled, for large and small amounts, various tobacco men, liquor dealers and wholesale grocers.

During a gale at Newport, R. I., last Tuesday, three men left the shore in a skiff to rescue a sheep, at the lower end of the inner harbor, but the strength of the gale was such that they could neither reach the sheep nor return to the shore, and they were being swept fast toward rough water, when their peril was observed by Miss Ida Lewis, daughter of Capt. Hosea Lewis, keeper of Lime Rock Light. She at once took the lighthouse boat, and in a few minutes had transferred the men to her own boat and taken the skiff in tow. She then picked up the sheep, and landed the whole party in safety.

At Lexington, Va., a few days ago, one of the students shot and killed a respectable black man of that town. On his examination he stated that the negro had "insulted him." The Judge's decision contained the following points: That the laws of Virginia have always recognized the difference between the white man and the black; that a white man may protect himself from negro insults; that, though the deed was clearly proved, it was the result of the insult. The defendant was discharged from custody.

The proprietors of the Hartford *Courant* and of the Hartford *Press* have united their establishments. The new weekly will be called the *Connecticut Courant*, and the *Daily Courant* will be continued as before. The *Evening Press* will be considerably enlarged. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley will be the editor-in-chief of both papers, and Mr. Charles D. Warner will hold the position of literary editor. Mr. A. H. Clark has retired, in consequence of continued ill health.

The Boston papers say that a new and first-class theatre is to be erected in that city. The architect has the plans of the building in hand, and operations will be commenced with the intention of completing the theatre and opening with dramatic performane on the 1st of September next. The establishment is to be under the management of J. H. Selwyn, present stage manager of Wallack's Theatre in this City.

"The Defenders of Mexico," an organization in the interest of Juarez, held a meeting in San Francisco on Thursday evening last, organized a battalion, and elected officers. They propose to sail for Mexico on the 11th of December, fully armed and equipped, and to offer their services to the Liberal Government.

Col. Leavenworth, late Indian Agent, left Leavenworth on the 5th for Fort Scott, to obtain Sarah Jane Luster, a white woman, captured last Summer by the Nicorah band of Comanches, and J. C. Fremont Houston, captured by a small band of Jergovy Comanches and recaptured by another band, who have agreed to deliver him up.

On Friday the up train from Allegheny City, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, collided with a special train coming west, having on board the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about a mile above Natrona, Penn. Six persons were badly injured, two of whom are not expected to live.

Wm. Rittenhouse, late Treasurer of Ross County, Ohio, who was a defaulter to the amount of about $40,000, and indicted for the offence, has paid up the whole sum, with the exception of $6,000, which he promises to pay in February. A *nolle prosequi* has consequently been granted in his case.

A farmer near Crab Orchard, Ky., having killed a few hogs a few days ago, gave his neighbors some of the meat. Several who ate it died, and the others are dangerously sick. The remainder of the drove of hogs have since been stricken down with a disease supposed to be the hog cholera.

Raphael Semmes was announced to lecture at Galveston on the 4th inst. His subject was "The Equipment of the *Alabama* and the International Law Bearing on the Subject." He is said to be engaged on a history of his services in the rebel navy and the career of the *Alabama*.

About ten tons of geological specimens are to be sent to the Paris Exhibition from Canada, Drs. Hunter and Richardson in charge. Sir William Logan will attend the Exhibition. Great efforts are being made to procure the best specimens of minerals, &c., that Canada can produce.

On Tuesday last, as Mr. A. L. Phillips, a miller, residing in Parma, was returning from Albany, he had his pocket relieved of $2,700 in greenbacks at Syracuse. He had been east with a consignment of flour, and was returning with the proceeds.

David H. Lane, of Sullivan County, Mo., a guest at the Revere House in Chicago, on going to bed on Wednesday night blew out his gas, instead of turning it off, and was found dead in his bed in the morning.

Prof. Pierce, who owns the stars, according to Cambridge theory, says this late warm weather of November and December comes from the influence of the meteors which "passed by us and we saw them not."

The Tennessee Legislature have appointed the 15th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Nashville, for the presentation of a gold medal to Major-Gen. Thomas.

Frederick Hemminger, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for attempting to kill his wife's seducer, has been pardoned by the Governor of Illinois. He had been in prison only four days.

The Jackson (Ohio) *Standard* says that the corn crop of Jackson County is perhaps the largest that was ever raised there. It is selling at 50 cents a bushel, delivered.

A party of miners who were recently coming down the Missouri River in a mackinaw were attacked by Indians near the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and the entire party murdered.

The bones of the Cohoes mastodon have been removed to Albany and placed in the hands of the geologists.

LOCAL NEWS.

A new steamship for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line to China and Japan was launched yesterday from Webb's ship-yard, East River, and named, appropriately, the *Celestial Empire*. The launch was a great success, several thousand persons being present and the vessel leaning the ways at the time named precisely, and without accident of any kind. She was towed to the Novelty Works for her machinery. It is expected that she will make her first trip in June next.

On Monday next at 11 o'clock an application will be made to Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court Chambers, for the discharge, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, of William R. Babcock, one of the persons implicated in the Lord Bond Robbery. The prisoner has employed Mr. John Graham and Mr. Orlando Stewart, and it is understood that an interesting argument on the points of law involved will be made.

Several of the Sanitary Inspectors on Thursday reported to the Board of Health a number of tenement houses which they represent to be in a condition "dangerous to life and detrimental to health." The system of sub-letting these premises is shown to be productive of abuses of which the owners know nothing, and apparently care less.

The examination in the case of Seth H. Klinck, Leonard G. Klinck and Jas. B. Goggin, charged with complicity in an extensive scheme of swindling several firms, came up yesterday before Justice Hogan, when S. H. Klinck was discharged on bail, while the others were remanded for further examination.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution granting the General Government a site for a Barge and Revenue Office on the Battery, at a nominal price. The Mayor nominated Ex-Judge William F. Allen for Street Commissioner, which was laid over. Adjourned to Monday next.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice Ingraham presiding. The actions are entitled Eugenia A. Hall vs. Charles B. Hall and Thomas M. Egan vs. Marie E. Egan. In the latter case the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

We are indebted to Mr. Austin, purser of the steamer *Manhattan*, for late Havana papers and letters.

The Nation's Wealth.

The great source of the fortunate condition of our people, next to their vigor and industry, is the immense quantity of cheap, arable lands possessed by them. This single economic circumstance probably causes a great part of the difference now seen between the material condition of England and the United States. In both is an energetic and moral population, a comparatively free government, and all the appliances and aids to labor which modern civilization has invented. Both have vast financial burdens, and both a numerous and ignorant peasantry, though undoubtedly with us the influence of a democracy and of our free education will reach even the negroes sooner than similar influences will the agricultural laborers of Great Britain.

The great difference, however, between the two countries is simply that here population does not press on subsistence, owing to our vast quantity of cheap and cultivable land; there a narrow space and bad division of lands are constantly pressing the poorest class to the lowest point of subsistence. It is a difference, simple as it is, which is world-wide, and affects the condition, moral and physical, of every class in each country; and yet our advantage is not one which ought to give occasion to the boasting we habitually employ over it. It is only an accident of fortune. Yet it reaches to every fibre of our social structure. Our cheap land tends continually to elevate the poorest class, and check pauperism and ignorance; it makes the middle classes more comfortable; it cultivates public morality, for excessive poverty in a people is unfavorable to good morals; it prevents the possibility of revolution and popular outbreaks, and hinders, if not destroys, the growth of "a dangerous class;" it has enabled us to carry on a four years' war to destroy Slavery, and now to begin the payment of an enormous debt, and thus leave a clear future for our posterity. It invites the poor and the oppressed, and the unrewarded laborer of all climes and countries, and is thus building up such wealth for the future as was never seen under a single government on earth. With almost prophetic wisdom our public men have seen this from the beginning, and have most judiciously determined that any present gains from the sale of our public lands were as nothing compared with the profit to the whole country of attracting to the Western farms the peasantry of Europe. Probably no single act in the history of legislation ever equaled in wisdom and liberality our "Free Homestead Act."

Whoever would get a brief panoramic view of this mine of wealth of the nation must take his stand for a few moments with the Commissioner of the Land Office, and look at the dry figures which his annual statement brings forward. Here we learn that the public lands of the United States embrace at the present time the vast sum of 1,465,468,000 acres, the aggregate surveyed being 474,160,551 acres. The mind finds it difficult to grasp the extent and wealth of such a national estate—an inheritance never approached in value under the richest empires of the past. From this immense property there were divided freely among all comers during the last year, and conferred on railroads, the vast amount of over *four and a half millions* of acres. On June 30, 1860, the quantity surveyed was "equal to *a million and a half of eighty-acre farms.*"

For schools and colleges there were given 21,645,000 acres, and the area destined to pass for educational purposes in territory west of the Mississippi River is 56,485,000 acres. The area already awarded to wagon and rail roads, with that already pledged, is 157,835,794 acres.

Beside the effects of cheap land which we have spoken of above, when one thinks of the immense economic value of small farms, as opposed to large estates, and that these boundless tracts are to add their millions of petty freeholds to the 2,420,000 farms already under cultivation, we can appreciate the value and the lesson from these imposing statistics.

Descending to particulars, we discover that these public lands not only offer fertile tracts for agriculture, but that they also contain unknown stores of coal. The United States not only possesses coal lands in the Central West—as Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Missouri—but in Kansas, Colorado, California, Oregon and in various parts of the great territory around the Rocky Mountains. Besides these we also possess gold lands of incredible value in three different belts—the Appalachian gold-field, the Rocky Mountain and the Sierra Nevada. Iron, too, swells our public wealth. It has been estimated that Missouri alone has iron enough to supply a million of tons per annum for the next two hundred years. Copper, lead, zinc and tin increase the catalogue of our public treasures, open now to all who will mine them. Petroleum also exists in considerable quantities in the public lands west of the Rocky Mountains. Yet with all this boundless wealth of land our economic evil begins to loom up in the future before our farmers. We are using up our trees, while extensive districts have no forests, and yet are suitable for agriculture.

The Commissioner, with wise forecast, already recommends urgent steps to check this increasing evil. Trees, it is believed, of some sort can grow anywhere in the United States where man will settle. It is urged, accordingly, on all Western farmers to begin the planting of woods, as has already been so successfully done in Ohio; and, more than this, the Bureau recommends the amending of the Homestead Law so as to compel every settler on treeless localities to plant trees, and to require United States surveyors to plant seeds of trees in the wastes where they are surveying. Indian agencies and military posts should also be required to inclose small spaces for groves.

We consider these recommendations thoroughly practical and most judicious. Congress should not hesitate to act on them.

Our Indian Policy—The Recommendations of Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant, in his recent report to the Secretary of War, suggests "for the consideration of Congress the propriety of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, and the abolition of Indian agencies with the exception of a limited number of inspectors." Formerly the Secretary of War controlled these matters, and as the officers of the army who were our Indian agents performed their duties honestly and disinterestedly, all things considered, there was comparatively little trouble. Now, however, the state of the case is quite different, so that we find the greater portion of the report of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman is devoted to the discussion of the proper method of treating the Indians.

There can be but little doubt that in many cases the "red man" has been deeply wronged by the whites who reside upon the borders of his reservations; but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the majority of the Indians who inhabit the plains are dirty, thieving fellows, who murder the weak and unprotected, and never attack an armed foe. In speaking of them Gen. Sherman says:

> "The Indians who have heretofore been located on reservations, such as the Wyandotts, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Pawnees, Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, &c., &c., have given little or no trouble the last year, and do not come within our supervision more than our own people. But the wandering Sioux, who rove from Minnesota to Montana, and down as far as the Arkansas, have done acts of predatory hostility almost impossible to foresee or to prevent. In like manner the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, Navajoes and Utes, though supposed to be restricted to reservations, will not settle down, but they roam, according to their habits, over the vast plains; and they, too, have done acts of hostility, though the old men and chiefs of the tribes deny the acts altogether, or charge them on their young men, who, when absent on the hunt, are beyond their control."

While, then, peaceable tribes of Indians should not be molested, the testimony of the officers who have to deal with them and the reports which are constantly reaching us of their attacks upon emigrants, show that a change of our policy toward the hostile ones has become a matter of necessity. The country over which these hostile tribes hunt is being constantly crossed by trains of emigrants, miners and traders who have a right to be protected from such lawless marauders. Those who know them best report that treaties with these Indians are like treaties with the buffaloes and bears which inhabit the same country.

The plan of Gen. Sherman, which is that of every army officer who is conversant with Indian affairs, is to confine these tribes within a specified reservation, and to deal summarily with all those who are found outside of its limits without a written pass. Care also should be taken to prevent any arms or ammunition being sold or given to them, although, if necessary, food and clothing could be supplied. Again, in case they are to be fought, it should be in their own fashion, and chiefly by cavalry mounted on half-breed horses. For this purpose as many friendly Indians as possible should be employed, those already authorized being formed into one or two battalions, instead of being scattered about as now, a few at a post, where they can necessarily have but little effect. Such expeditions, armed with repeating rifles, and carrying their baggage on pack mules, have almost invariably succeeded in overcoming even the most active of these tribes. The Indians with whom we are now at war have never been thoroughly whipped, and it will only be necessary to do it once to finally subdue them.

The expeditions sent against these tribes should be commanded by officers who will not be easily discouraged, no matter how laborious their task, or insufficient their food, and who will fight on every occasion and attack at the instant.

In the Department of the Platte, on the road from Fort Laramie to Virginia City, the Indians have killed Lieut. Daniels, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, 24 soldiers and 20 citizens connected with trains. Gen. Sherman says that these deaths must be avenged next year. The General further adds that

> "It is our duty, and it shall be my study, to make the progress of construction of the great Pacific Railways that lie in this belt of country as safe as possible, as also to protect the stage and telegraph lines against any hostile bands, but they are so long that to guard them perfectly is an impossibility, unless we can restrict the Indians as herein stated."

At the first glance, the measures proposed may seem harsh and even cruel, but not when we consider the savages who are to be dealt with, and remember the unfavorable influence their depredations must have upon persons desirous of settling in the Far West. It is doubtless the fact that the Indians have been sadly sinned against; but we find that when they give up their roving habits and apply themselves to cultivating land and raising cattle and horses, they become wealthy and respectable, as is the case with many of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks. Gen. Pope, in his report, also speaks of the Sioux, Comanches, &c., and says that he has no doubt that hostilities will again break out on the Platte, the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas Rivers before the beginning of Winter.

Last year a committee was sent by Congress on a journey over the plains to investigate existing evils and suggest appropriate remedies: but their report has not been made public.

Now that Gen. Grant and Lieut.-Gen. Sherman have again, in such a marked manner, called public attention to the subject of our Indian policy, it is to be hoped that some further action will be taken in this matter before the close of the present session of Congress.

Germany and Continental Europe.

There can be no better evidence of the general feeling of uncertainty as to the present situation of political affairs now prevailing in Germany, than the many promiscuous plans, propositions, programmes, etc., of "reconstruction" that now float about like so many will-o'-the-wisps over a marshy bog. It seems as if the remarkable results of last Summer's war have stunned and bewildered the best minds and the most patriotic hearts of the Fatherland. Just about the time that the war broke out we repeatedly referred, in these columns, to the fact, that although the entire German people longed for a closer union of the different States under one common central government, with a popular representation, yet this strong feeling was represented by three parties, each striving to attain to the same end, but pursuing each a different, and to some extent, diverging course. The party of the *Trias* desired a tripartite Germany—with Prussia as the leader in the North, Bavaria in the South, and Austria to the East, the three again to unite in one union for the defence of the whole of the German nation against attacks from abroad. Another, called the party of the *Dualismus*, wished Austria supreme in the South and Prussia equally powerful in the North, and the common defence and common interests to be entrusted to both under the advice of the representatives of the several Governments and people. The third party were in favor of a united Germany under one head, but they differed as to who that head should be, some claiming the honor for Prussia, others for Austria. Of course, these three main divisions of opinion were, among themselves, again subdivided as to minor details, more or less extended rights of a German Parliament, the mediatization of the smaller Princes, and a confederative system with powers of local self-government for each component part of the confederacy. Many were the elaborate disquisitions published within the last decade, as to the best possible mode of accomplishing the much desired unity of Germany, and every shade and shape of the question was exhaustively treated by the partisans of each. But the needle-gun, the battle of Sadowa and the peace of Prague have suddenly brought about a state of things that satisfied neither party, and is viewed with entire contentment by those only who take especial glory in the mere aggrandizement of the Prussian monarchy.

Hence all the former parties, with their programmes, are utterly at sea, not knowing where and how to commence their interrupted work for the unification of Germany. Not even the party of the *Trias* are pleased; nay, are rather opposed to the tripartite Germany created by the treaty of Prague, for they fear that the eight or ten millions of Germans still remaining subject to the rule of the Hapsburgs, may, in the Empire of Austria as now constituted, have to succumb to the increasing influences of the Magyars and Czechs, since they are excluded from Germany, and neither they nor their Emperor have any right, in consequence of that treaty, to lean upon Germany for assistance. Loud and complaining are the appeals that come from every direction of the German dominions of Austria to the public press beyond her limits, upon this subject. What, say they, are we no longer to be counted as Germans? Are we to belie the history of a thousand years, and is a four weeks' war and the selfish policy of a Prussian Minister to erect a lasting barrier between us and our German brethren over the line? Have we not fought bravely by the side of our brethren for German independence and freedom against usurpation and oppression, and is a lost battle of a single day to deprive us of the results of so much blood and treasure spent? Are we to be outcasts from Germany? No, they aver; and firmly assert their determination to be and remain Germans, in full unison with the whole of the German people. These appeals meet with warm sympathy in the Middle and Southern German States, and the popular agitation in these regions for a reunion of the Germans of Austria with the rest of the nation, is daily on the increase.

There is still another ground of severe dissatisfaction in the four south German States—Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. The Legislatures of some of them passed resolutions requesting their respective Governments to commence negotiations with Prussia, for a closer union of the south with north Germany. The Governments responded by making proposals at Berlin looking to that object, but they were told that the time was not propitious; that the consolidation of the Prussian monarchy, as constituted by the events of the war, must first be an accomplished fact, and that the North German Confederacy must have been fully organized by the Parliament to be convoked by Prussia, and that then only this Parliament, with due regard to the interests of Prussia, could consider the terms under which such proposed closer union might be arranged, but that such a union could only be talked of as to commercial and other material relations, and that any political participation of the South with the North German Confederacy in a common Government was, for the present, entirely out of the question.

This reply of the Prussian Government, which we have not yet seen published, but the contents of which have been distinctly disclosed by the Berlin journals, as well as by the official *Zeitung* at Munich and the *Staats-Anzeiger* at Stuttgardt, was discouraging to the hopes of those States, and especially to the Liberal Party which prevails by a large majority in all of them. New measures had to be discussed, and a new course projected. To that end, a conference was held at Stuttgardt, the capital of Wurtemberg, on the 14th of November last, by delegates of the Liberal Party in these four States. These delegates were the most prominent leaders of their party, and some of them, as Mr. Welcker, of Baden, Mr. Dumont, of Darmstadt, Mr. Feder, of Wurtemberg, enjoy a continental reputation. They unanimously passed, after considerable discussion, a series of four resolutions, the pith of which is that they will urge upon their different Legislatures, and through them upon their respective Governments, the necessity of a cordial confederation of their four States for political ends; a thorough reform of their military system on a common plan and for their common defence, and to insist with all possible means upon the reëstablishment of a federative system of government for the whole of Germany, with the German portion of Austria included. This plan seems to meet with general favor in those States, though the Prussian papers pretend to look upon the last feature of it with ridicule and satire. In some of the States, which Prussia has annexed by wholesale, the propositions of this conference find more sympathy, however, than with the Prussians proper; and this sympathy is nourished in secret by the adherents of the deposed sovereigns, who hesitate not to imbue the popular mind with the belief that a speedy change is at hand, and that the acquisitions of Prussia will remain Prussian not over long. Even the Ex-Elector of Hesse bluntly said so to a deputation of the Commonalty of Cassel, who waited upon him lately, in that city. He told them that a change was close at hand, and though he would not call the "red-breeches"—meaning the French—into Germany, they might expect them there in the Spring. This certainly is bold language, and may be nothing else but bravado, but it is, at least, indicative of the unsettled mind and the general dissatisfaction of the rulers as well as of the people with the condition affairs have assumed.

Neither has the Emperor of Austria bettered his situation much by the appointment of Baron Von Beust as his principal Minister. Though Von Beust is known to favor a more liberal policy than has hitherto been adhered to by the Court of Vienna, and has been a firm adherent of constitutional and parliamentary government, yet the fact that Belcredi remains Minister of the Interior has given rise to grave and to some extent well-founded doubts whether Von Beust will be able to overcome the absolutist influence of Belcredi. Moreover, the Hungarians do not like it at all, that the man, who six years ago, as Saxon Minister, proved himself so pliant to Austria, as contrary to all international law, to deliver up to the Austrian officials Count Teleky, one of the most popular men in Hungary, should now be put over them as the head, under the Emperor, of the Austrian Government. Furthermore, the indications have become very numerous that even the moderate demand of Deak and his party would not be granted by the Emperor and Deak is losing ground daily among his people. The so-called party of revolution, who aim at nothing else but a complete severance of Hungary and its dependencies from the Vienna Government, are gaining in numbers as well as in influence, the people apparently becoming more and more convinced that nothing except the complete submission of Hungary would satisfy the Emperor, which the people are not willing to consent to, and that on the other hand, independent local self-government alone could rescue the people of the Kingdom from their present enthrallment. In Western Galicia the Poles are becoming restless, and it is even charged in Russian papers that Mieroslawsky is again in the midst of an intrigue for another insurrection in Poland, and that the present Austrian Governor of Galicia, Count Goluchowsky is not inimical, not even a stranger to the movement. It is even intimated that official representations had been made at Vienna by Russia in regard to this matter, but whether this is true or not, we cannot affirm.

Napoleon is watching with a keen eye all these appearances of an early renewal of bloody strife or, at least, severe civil commotions on the Continent to the east of the Rhine, but that he will send his "red breeches" across that river as early as next Spring, as intimated by the Hessian Ex-Elector, we do not believe. The great exhibition of next year is of too much importance to him and to a large portion of his people, to allow its success to be endangered by war. Nor are his army and its armament in such a state that he could feel confident of victory. We think that diplomacy will avert the outbreak, even if it be only till after the close of the Paris fair. But then—well, *nous verrons.*

"Our Diplomacy about Mexico."—We trust the *Tribune* has now, by means of the diplomatic dispatches submitted to Congress on the Mexican question, obtained satisfactory answers to the questions it recently addressed to the Times respecting "our Mexican diplomacy." While trying to answer its inquiries as well as we could, we assured it that it would soon have official documents from the State Department which would put to rest its troubles. It is now, we suppose, satisfied of the fact, which we ventured to assure it of in advance, that Mr. Seward has entered into no "treaty with Napoleon for a joint partition of the spoils of Mexico;" and it knows that there is no mention whatever of the "negotiation of a treaty with France by which we are to receive Mexican territory and are to guarantee or pay the French claims against the people of that country." The *Tribune* will see that a great many of the other shameless stories about this matter, which it has used to the injury of the Administration, are exploded by the documents which have been printed in its own columns as well as in all the other journals of the City. We suppose that out of respect for itself and for the cause of truth, the *Tribune* will now print thirty or forty articles, long and short, entirely opposite, in fact and argument, to those it has already published on the subject. By doing so, if it fail to appear consistent, it will at least have the appearance of a desire to do justice to those it has wronged.

Bribery at Elections.—Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, has offered a resolution in reference to the corrupt use of money in carrying elections, which is becoming prevalent to an alarming degree. It merely provides for inquiry into the expediency of passing a law to provide more perfectly for the punishment of bribery at elections, and to make any person ineligible to office who shall be found guilty of purchasing votes. We trust that the Committee to whom it has been referred will be able to devise an effective law. We are sure that no one who is acquainted with the recent politics of New-York and New-Jersey—to say nothing of the other thirty-four States of the Union—will doubt the absolute necessity of at once adopting some measure to check this terrible and crying evil.

The Williams Case of Pocket-Picking.—It seems that Justice is not free from the fault of straining at gnats and swallowing camels. Had the accused gentleman been a mere professional thief the doubts in the case would have caused his release long since, but as he is a clergyman, and is endorsed as to respectability by numerous unimpeachable witnesses, he is remorselessly held for a time which in reality is a severe injury. If it is a disadvantage to possess a good character let the fact be known, so that any future unfortunate may offer to prove possession of a bad one. Why, too, does the crowded audience at each hearing manifest hostility to the prisoner? More light would be desirable upon this latter point.

Murder Lightly Punished.—A reprehensible indifference, to put the matter mildly, seems to pervade the District-Attorney's office. Instead of bringing a clear case of murder to trial, and doing all he can to convict the culprit, the acting representative of the District-Attorney is content to receive a plea of manslaughter of the lowest grade, and the murderer is sent to rusticate for a couple of years at Sing Sing in place of expiating the offence on the gallows. A case in point is that of James Harris, a seaman of the ship *New World*, who in July last foully murdered Patrick Mullen, the boatswain of the vessel, during one of those drunken squabbles which are unfortunately too common on board our merchant ships on the eve of their departure from port. From the evidence taken before the Coroner, a few days after the murder, we cull the testimony of one witness, which is corroborated by others, setting forth the facts:

> Jos. Marshall, one of the seamen of the *New World*, testified that the trouble commenced by Harris' blaming him (witness) for taking a bottle of whisky from him; he called me into the forecastle and asked me for it; I told him I had drank no whisky since I had been in hospital; he then caught me by the hair and kicked me several times; the officer brought us before the Captain, who told Harris to go forward or he would put him in irons; *as Harris went forward the deceased was standing looking up aloft, with his hand on the sail, when Harris turned round suddenly, drew a knife and plunged it into his breast, saying at the same time, "You — I it was you that did it." He twisted the knife round, drew it out and threw it away, saying, "Now I am satisfied."* The deceased cried out, "I am stabbed," and died in twenty minutes.

On the strength of this evidence we do not doubt that any jury would have convicted Harris of homicide of the degree of wilful murder. But for some reason a jury has not been allowed to pass upon the facts. Assistant District-Attorney Hutchings, representing the people in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Friday accepted a plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree from the accused, and the presiding Justice necessarily imposed the light sentence of two years in the State Prison. This case of Harris is a marked instance of many that are brought to our notice, where sheer indifference or criminal indolence on the part of the prosecuting attorneys results in criminals escaping the law's penalty for their offences. It is precisely such a course as that pursued by Mr. Hutchings, in the case of Harris, which tends to cheapen human life in the estimation of ruffians, and holds out a premium to murderers.

A Body that Should Be Non-Partisan.—The Congressional Committee on Retrenchment would have given great point to the public impression of the value of their labors if they had kept them entirely free from every appearance of political partisanship or bias. They would thus have given very great weight to their suggestions, not only with Congress but with the entire country. They would have given a position to this Committee which it might have retained in future Congresses, as long as a committee of this kind shall be maintained. But if, descending from the broad principles of public economy and regard for the national welfare, they become a body identified principally with party purposes, and employed to raise capital for political uses, their labors will before long cease to command public respect, and their body to attract public confidence. We regard the duties of this Committee as so important, and the proper performance of these duties as so essential to the national interests, that we earnestly trust their reports will show, not only that they have been actuated by the highest motives, but that they have been able to bring an unbiased judgment to the formation of decisions upon men and things.

The Campbell-Sherman "Mission."—It appears by the instructions furnished to Mr. Campbell on his departure for Mexico, that while he is very closely warned that he shall only recognize the republican government of Juarez, he is also permitted, in the words of the dispatch, "to confer informally, if you find it necessary, with *any other parties or agents*, should such an exceptional conference become absolutely necessary, but not otherwise." We suggested, at the time of the departure of the Sherman-Campbell mission, the likelihood that Gen. Sherman was authorized, in certain contingencies, to hold a conference with the Imperial agent (Gen. Castelnau) whom Napoleon has recently sent to Mexico. Under this clause of the Minister's instructions such authority can be found for his military assistant. By the phrase "*any other parties or agents*" a very wide range is offered to our representatives. It may include Mexican leaders opposed to Juarez, the leaders of the Church party, the supporters of Maximilian, and Maximilian himself. The permission is a very wise one, and we have no doubt will be turned to good account.

The Ferry Investigation.—The public should not be lax in at once furnishing the Board of Health with all the evidence possible upon the subject of ferry dangers and mismanagement. Nearly every passenger can speak from knowledge, of some case of shortcoming, and should not keep silence. While on the subject, let us add to our former suggestion, that the number of passengers per trip each particular boat is *licensed* to carry, be published, and how often and to what extent the license is infringed. If we do not mistake, *sufficient accommodation* is one of the things which companies are bound to provide.

The Fenian Respites.—As was anticipated, the condemned Fenians in Canada are respited—we presume that they will get off with a light punishment. They now assume a new relation to their associates here; they are likely to be regarded by the British and Canadian Governments as a kind of hostages, looking to a new invasion of the Provinces. It is to be hoped that the self-evident fact will not be forgotten that the lives of these prisoners may depend very much upon the course taken by the Fraternity in general.

Rents and Boarding.—The rents and prices of board at Washington are said to be assuming ante-war proportions. There is good sense in the movement. The sooner landlords in other places begin a similar one the better for all parties, themselves included.

Native Groups.—A group of Indians is to be sent to the Paris Exhibition, which is all well enough. But why not send a group of specimens of the New-York rowdy? Such a group would be exceedingly interesting especially if they were to exhibit dyed and costumed generally as in their native haunts. Perhaps also a few specimens of "musses," "loafing," and the other recreations of the species, could be shown at stated hours. The show would be a very popular one without a doubt.

The Chicago Tunnel.—The last brick of this structure has been laid, as our readers already know. The next step in this sort of enterprise should be to tunnel the North and East Rivers, and render the public independent of all the dangers of ferry travel.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 18.

THE CASE OF DUNHAM, CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

To-day Sanford Conover, *alias* Charles A. Dunham, indicted for perjury in connection with the conspiracy trials, was brought into Court. Mr. Gooding, for the prisoner, after reciting a history of the case, proceeded to argue the demurrer to the indictment filed yesterday. The grounds taken by him were, that the accused could not be held legally guilty of perjury, inasmuch as the Judge-Advocate-General, before whom his depositions were taken, had no authority to administer an oath, and that the Judiciary Committee of the House was not authorized to institute judicial proceedings; that, therefore, in neither case could he be held for perjury in regard to any statements he may have made. Judge Fisher said he would like to hear the question as to whether the House of Representatives had authority to order the said inquiry—whether it was not an invasion of the Judiciary Department by one House of Congress and contrary to the distribution of power by the Constitution. He remarked that this question was included in the point of Mr. Gooding as to the statute, and was one on the disposition of which the whole case would turn. The District-Attorney remarked that he would like time to investigate the question, and the argument was continued.

SALES OF GOLD.

The bill authorizing the public sale by the Treasury of two millions of gold every Monday morning in the City of New-York, will be adopted by the Committee to which it was referred, at an early day. The report, it is considered, will be equivalent to the passage of the measure, though it may undergo amendment in one or both of the Houses. The sales are to have prominent notice in one newspaper in each of the twelve principal cities, and the proceeds therefrom are to be invested in the interest-bearing bonds of the United States.

The whole subject of finance will soon be taken up by the Ways and Means Committee, as also the question of repeal of the tax upon cotton, which measure has been so powerfully urged that there is reason to believe Congress may be induced to order the tax repealed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT—THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

There seems to be a decided opposition on the part of Congress to the adoption of any measures looking to undue haste in the payment of the public debt, or the resumption of specie payments.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department to-day amounted to $389,197. The issue of National Bank Currency for the week ending to-day was $856,672. The amount issued to this date is $299,886,931, from which there is to be deducted $2,073,932 returned and cancelled, leaving the total to date $297,812,999. The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week is $394,400. The disbursements for the week on account of the different departments were as follows: War, $3,650,574; Navy, $517,376; Interior, $56,369. Total, $4,224,319. The amount of fractional currency shipped during the week was $460,362, of which $200,000 were sent to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia and New-York, and the remainder to National Banks.

THE PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The bill introduced by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, looking to the creation of a Department of Internal Revenue, aims to take the control of the revenue from the Treasury, but there are doubts whether it can become a law. The bill is at present in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means, and even if reported favorably upon by that body, and passed by Congress, it must be certain to receive the Executive veto. In that event the Senate would sustain the veto, and the bill would fail. There is an impression, however, that the bill will never reach Congress, but that it will be smothered in the Committee.

ABROGATION OF THE REBEL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

There has been much discussion out of Congress upon the bill looking to the abrogation of the State governments at the South, and the opponents of the measure are confident they can defeat it in the Senate, where a two-thirds vote over the veto could not be secured.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $363,610; to date, $156,246,428.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE TEST OATH.

The test oath decision will be officially announced on Monday.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The returns received at the General Land Office show that an aggregate of 56,698 acres of the public lands were disposed of in November at the following local offices: Brownsville, Nebraska, 17,688 acres, of which 10,343 acres were taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law. Ironton, Mo., office, 39,000 acres, of which 24,831 were selected by the State of Michigan, under the act donating lands to such States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Street Commissionership—A Site for a New Barge-Office.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 2 P. M., Mr. Brice in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating Ex-Judge William F. Allen for the office of Street Commissioner.

The paper was laid over.

The report of the Special Committee in favor of granting the General Government a site for a barge and revenue office on the Battery at a nominal price, was called up and adopted.

The Board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday.

The Late Election

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The charter election having passed, and the excitement incident to the canvass having passed with it, I desire to call your attention to a statement made by you in regard to the candidates for Comptroller. In an editorial printed a few days before the election, you named three candidates, and said they were "all Irishmen." While there is not one of them, probably, who is not proud of his nativity, I would like to ask why nationality should be brought in question. The gentlemen were nominated because they were believed to be *good* men, not because they are natives of one country or another. They were not nominated by Irishmen, but by the several parties which they represented, regardless of nationality. Judge Kelly is no more an Irishman than any other citizen "to the manor born." His grandfather was a resident of Westchester County, and, as *Solon Shingle* says, "fit into the revolution." His father was born in the same county, as was Judge Kelly also, and during his whole life he has been a resident of this little Island of Manhattan. The matter may seem of little general account, but it is hard to the individual to rob him of his birthright simply because he wears a Hibernian name.

AMERICAN.

For the Paris Exposition.

The ship *Harpswell*, Capt. Owen, cleared this day for Havre, with 294 boxes, consigned to United States Commissioner-Gen. Beckwith, for the Paris Universal Exposition.

The packet-ship *Mercury* is now ready to receive the remaining accepted articles for the Exhibition at Pier No. 6 North River. They should be forwarded without delay to the above-named vessel, with express or freight receipts, to the United States General Agent, J. C. Derby, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

A New Theatre in Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "A well-known merchant of this city has just completed arrangements for the erection of a new and handsome theatre, about the size of, and to be conducted and managed upon the plan of Wallack's, in New-York. It will be located upon the easterly side of Washington-street, between Hayward-place and Essex-street. The architect has the plans of the building in hand, and operations will be commenced with the intention of completing the theatre, and opening with dramatic performance on the first of September next. The establishment is to be under the management of J. H. Selwyn, present stage manager of Wallack's Theatre, New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Racing Season in the North—Retrospect of the Paterson, Saratoga, Hoboken and Jerome Park Meetings—No. I.

The racing season of 1866 is now fairly over; the arduous duties of the trainer are now at an end, and the professional jockey finds, like *Othello*, "his occupation gone," until the genial breath of Spring summons them both to a recommencement of their labors in the preparations for the turf campaign of another season. A retrospective glance at the principal events of the racing meetings in the North during the season just terminated, may not be uninteresting to those who delight in the exciting recreations of the turf at this time.

The Northern racing season is always inaugurated by the Paterson Spring Meeting, which this year was celebrated on the 5th, 6th and 7th June. This meeting carries off the palm of popularity over every other, with New-Yorkers, and which is doubtless to be attributed to the excellent management of the executive, which secures for them easy, rapid and cheap access from the City direct to the course, comfortable accommodation and uninterrupted view of the sport while there, and racing of the very best description. The Passaic Association, under whose directing auspices the sport is given, have gentlemen of rare business ability, thorough knowledge of racing matters, and unsullied integrity at the head of affairs, so that the brilliant success which always attends their meetings is easily accounted for. With such influential and practical gentlemen as the President, Mr. A. Godwin; Mr. E. B. Colt, the Messrs. Toler, and the infatigable Secretary, Mr. R. B. Chiswell, at the helm, this meeting will assuredly always be enabled to maintain its present high position among the turf gatherings of the North. The opening day, and which, too, was the "Derby day," was dull and gloomy, yet the attendance was very large, so great is the interest created by this important and exciting three-year-old contest. The first race witnessed the overthrow of the fleet but faint-hearted *Arcola*, the half-brother to the great *Kentucky*, and, like him, owned by Messrs. Travers and Osgood, who purchased them both, when two year olds, of Mr. John M. Clay, who bred them. The race was mile heats, and the horses that appeared to do battle with the long striding son of *Lexington* and *Topaz*, were *Richmond*, (the Derby winner of the year before,) *Knighthood* and *Ear-ring*. The track was heavy, and this did not suit the heavy-framed *Arcola*, for although he won the first heat, he tired, and was beaten badly in the two succeeding, which *Richmond* won handily. Then came the event of the meeting, the "Derby," for which nine horses were stripped, Mr. Alexander's stable furnishing *Merrill* and *Watson*; Mr. Hunter's *Ulrica*; Mr. Sanford's *King Lear*; Mr. Read's *Enchantress*; Bowie & Hall's *Hard Tack* (now renamed *Local*;) Mr. Watson's *Remorse*; Messrs. Jerome & Forbes' *Satinstone*, and Dr. Weldon's *Lapwing*. Mr. Alexander's pair were backed at odds against the field, and one prominent Western turfman offered to bet $5,000 against $15,000 that he would place the first two. Had the wager been accepted, *Watson* would have been remanded to the stable and his companion, *Lancaster*, pulled out in his stead, in which event it is more than probable that Mr. Alexander would have run first and second with him and *Merrill*, and the clever taker of the odds would have so placed them. *Enchantress* made the running for a mile and a quarter, when *Merrill* passed her, and although *Remorse* came with a terrific rush at the last, he could not fairly reach *Merrill*, who won by a length. *Enchantress*, "whose head," as the saying is, "was fairly ridden off," was third. Had she waited the first mile, instead of making the running, she could scarcely have lost the race. A bet of a thousand dollars between the owners of *Remorse* and *King Lear*, seriously affected the chance of winning of the former; for his rider laid so far behind to watch the *King*, that when he found the latter was beaten and no longer dangerous, *Merrill* had gained too great a lead to be caught, although when *Remorse* did make a rush, he closed up the gap surprisingly, and was overhauling the winner at every stride. A two mile heat race brought out *Kentucky*, who looked so big and lusty, that his breeder, Mr. Clay, took the odds that were bet on him, on the ground that if there was a good horse in the race, he must be beat. His opponents were *Julius*, *Norwich* and *Baltimore*, last year's Leger winner, and though assuredly not in fit condition, he had no difficulty in disposing of them all in two straight heats; *Baltimore* breaking down hopelessly in the first, and *Norwich* being distanced in the second heat.

On the second day *Nannie Craddock* carried off the steeple chase, beating her old opponents, *Zigzag*, *General Williams* and *Roscoe*. *Throggsneck, Jr.*, won the Underwood Gift, beating a field of five, and followed up his success in a selling race immediately after, when he changed hands, having done Mr. Morris, who bred him, good service in his short career. *Kentucky* was again brought out in the three-mile race, and his previous day's race having done him good, he beat his brace of opponents, *Nannie Butler* and *Lady Dan Bryant* with consummate ease. His owners, however, with the Saratoga Cup race and the Inauguration Stakes at Fordham in prospect, came to the conclusion to place him in the care of that experienced trainer, Mr. A. J. Miner, who has the superintendence of Mr. Morris' stable of thoroughbreds, to be prepared for the above-named engagements, and the prudence and policy of this step was abundantly borne out by the results.

On the third day, *Zigzag* had his revenge for his defeat in the steeple chase, for he beat *Nannie Craddock* and three others in the hurdle race. The Sequel Stakes brought out six starters, and the track having improved considerably since the Derby day, *King Lear* showed his high quality by beating with seeming ease *Remorse, Ulrica, Enchantress, Satinstone* and *Delegate*. *Kentucky*, in the three-mile heat race that followed, galloped his only opponent, *Richmond*, to a stand still, and then came the interesting race for two-year olds. Seven high-bred youngs were stripped; Mr. Morris furnishing the favorite in a gray colt by his imported stallion *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*, who was backed against the field, which consisted of Mr. Watson's *Jubal* and *Bonnie Doon*, Mr. Bush's *Redwing*, Mr. Hunter's *Planet* colt, and Mr. Cameron's two imported youngsters, *Hampton Court*, by *Himmalaya*, and *Maid of Honor*, by *Newminster*. The favorite got off so far ahead, and looked so like winning up to the lower end of the stand, that it seemed a certainty for the crimson colors of Mr. Morris to be borne to victory. But the rider of *Maid of Honor*, imported like herself, gave a specimen of Newmarket jockeyism; for, lifting his mare with his hands at every stride, he gained upon, challenged, and cut down the gallant gray, and won the race by a length; her sable companion, *Hampton Court*, was third, and many thought that, if wanted, he could have been second. The victorious Maid was subsequently purchased by Mr. A. Belmont, and has since run all her engagements in his colors. The concluding race of the meeting showed Mr. Alexander's Kentucky stable again in force, for *Norwich* swept off the Consolation Purse cleverly, beating the favorite *Julius, Knighthood, Lapwing, Nannie Butler* and *Arlington*, gelding, and winding up a brilliant and successful meeting.

The Hoboken meeting followed close on that of Paterson commencing on the 19th June. Dr. Weldon drew "first blood" by winning a selling race with *Knighthood*, beating *Richmond, Peacemaker*, and a Mohican colt with ease. *Climax* won the Ferry stakes, a race of two mile heats, in such fine style, beating the once formidable *Loadstone, Oakland, Aldebaran, Thunder*, and *Leatherlungs*, as to deepen the regret felt by breeders at the untimely death of his sire *Balrownie*. *Zigzag* won the hurdle race against his old opponents, *Nannie Craddock* and *General Williams* and *Captain Moore*, showed that though long absent from the turf, on which in previous years he had gained such triumphs, he had not lost his great speed, for he cut down *Richmond, Ear-ring*, and *Lady Blessington* in fine style, in a dash of 2¼ miles. The Hoboken stakes for 3 year olds became reduced to a match between Mr. Sanford's handsome filly *Dot*, and Mr. Read's *Enchantress*, in which the former with the odds of 100 to 40 against her, beat the chestnut, who had been amiss ever since the Derby. On the third day, *Julius* beat *Blackbird* and *Lady Dan Bryant* in a selling race, and changed hands, passing from Mr. J. S. Watson's stable into that of Col. McDaniels' for the small sum of $850; his fortunate owner subsequently at Saratoga refusing $8,000 for him, after he had beaten the great *Arcola*. *Luther*, an immensely powerful, racing-like horse, with the blood of the "Golden Cross"—*Lexington* and *Glencoe*—in his veins, beat *Arlington* in a two mile and a half dash, and his trainer, Dr. Weldon, followed up his success by winning the two mile heat race, and beating *Loadstone, Richmond* and *Throggsneck*. The two year old stake, appropriately named the "Sanford Stake," in honor of the staunch patron of the turf, M. H. Sanford, Esq., to whose liberality it is indebted for its foundation, produced a race of exciting interest, five of the seven starters having taken part in the great contest of youngsters at Paterson, won by the imported filly *Maid of Honor*. The starters were *Hampton Court*, (whose training had been sadly interfered with by his curby hocks,) Mr. Morris' gray *Eclipse* colt, that ran second at Paterson; *Jubal, Bonnie Doon, Redwing, Lizzie Workman*, and a gray colt by *Breckenridge*, belonging to Mr. Reed. The latter, a fine racing-like colt, won the race, *Jubal* being second, and *Hampton Court* third. On the last day *Gen. Williams* won the steeple chase; *Satinstone* beat *Ripley* in a three year old race of two miles, and *Aldebaran* (who had been altered in order to improve his temper, and was least thought of in the betting) beat *Climax, Thunder, Oakland* and *Leatherlungs* in a three mile heat race that terminated the meeting, and which was the most successful held before or since on this course.

Saratoga—gay, glorious Saratoga—came next in order in the racing campaign of the season. The meeting this year commenced earlier than usual, the opening day being fixed for Monday, July 23, instead of in August, as previously. The heavy rain that fell caused the sport to be postponed until Tuesday, and unfortunately this caused all bets on the Travers Stake and Saratoga Cup to be "off," to the unspeakable annoyance of the backers of *Kentucky* throughout the country, who had stoutly stood by and supported him in the face of rumors that *Beacon, Asteroid, Delaware* and others would be surely found among his opponents. Mr. Alexander commenced the meeting auspiciously by winning the Travers stakes with the Derby victor, *Merrill*, who carried the five pounds penalty; his opponents being *Ulrica* (second;) *Bayswater* (his stable companion) third, *Billy Connor* and *Tom Woolfolk*. The value of the stake was $3,050. *Onward* had no difficulty in beating *Julius* and *Knighthood* in the two mile heat race, and his beautiful style of going gained him hosts of friends. *Zigzag* won the hurdle race, and then came the great event of the meeting, if not of the season, the race for the Saratoga cup. *Beacon, Delaware* and *Leatherlungs*, out of the twenty-six entries, were the only ones that durst encounter the mighty *Kentucky*, whose fame frightened away the rest. *Beacon* had many staunch friends, who took the long odds laid on the favorite, and backed him freely to beat *Delaware* in the race. *Kentucky* here was a widely different horse to the *Kentucky* that we saw run and win at Paterson. His new trainer, Mr. Minor, knew his constitution well, having had charge of him in his three and four-year old form, and had given him a perfect and very strong preparation, and he never before looked so fit to run as he did in this race. As in all his previous races, he made his own running, shook off his only dangerous opponent, *Beacon*, with seeming ease, and won as he liked, without ever having been headed in any part of the race. *Leatherlungs* was beaten off, as was also *Delaware*, and the issue showed that the philosophic trainer of the former was not far wrong when he said, in answer to an inquiry why he started him, that he had just as much chance of beating *Kentucky* as either *Beacon* or *Delaware*. *Arcola*, invincible over a short distance of ground, had no difficulty in beating *Fordham, Luther, Dot, Richmond* and *Norwich* in a three-quarter mile dash.

On the third day *Bayswater* won the three years old race, beating *Stonewall Jackson, Dot, Tom Woolfolk* and *Ripley*; *Redwing* won the Saratoga stakes, owing to her getting off quickest, and by doing so upset a great pot in Mr. Morris's then unnamed two-year old flyer, *Ruthless*; and *Arcola* again scored another victory over a moderate field in a mile and a half dash. On the fourth day *Blue Flag* beat *Fordham* and the Arlington gelding and her sable companion *Bacon* defeated *Onward* in the two-mile heat race. This last was a most singular affair; *Onward* had won the first heat cleverly in extraordinary fast time, considering the heavy ground, and was leading on the second mile in the second heat with the race seemingly in hand, when all at once he swerved and came to a complete standstill, resolutely refusing to move an inch, and the consequence was he was distanced. Another surprise followed in the next race, for *Arcola* with heavy odds on him, was beaten on the post by the discarded *Julius*, after the finest race of the meeting; the former owner of the winner being one of the heaviest of the many losers on the race.

The fifth day was signalized by the defeat of Mr. Alexander's pair, *Merrill* and *Bayswater*, by Capt. Moore's *Stonewall Jackson*, in the Sequel Stakes. When *Stonewall* was beaten by *Bayswater*, two days before, his owner declared that the race was sold by his jockey, and offered to run the winner for $10,000. The result of this last race showed that he had not been wrong in estimating the relative merits of the two horses, and it is to be regretted that an investigation was not instituted by the Association. The two-year-old contest showed that the bad start got by Mr. Morris' *Ruthless* in the Saratoga Stakes, won by *Redwing*, lost her the race, for she beat the victress, along with *Maid of Honor* (second) and four others, in the hollowest style possible. *Hampton Court*, in his match for $1,000 with Mr. Hunter's highbred filly, *Flora McIvor*, giving her eight pounds, over a mile, showed his quality by winning with a good deal to spare. On the last day, *Zigzag* won the hurdle race, *Kentucky* the four-mile dash, beating *Julius* and *Leatherlungs*, and *Mill Creek* the handicap race, for which *Luther, Ulrica, Nannie Butler, Fordham, Thunder* and *Knighthood* also ran. This race terminated the Saratoga meeting, which will long be remembered for the slaughter of the favorites. Of the Fall meetings at Paterson, Jerome Park and Hoboken we shall speak in another article.

The Ocean Yacht Race—Articles of Agreement, &c.

Articles of agreement have been signed between the respective owners of the three yachts about to engage in the ocean race. The yachts will start from Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next, whatever the state of the weather may be, and the yacht that first makes the Marine Light on the west end of the Isle of Wight, in the English Channel, will be considered to have won the race.

The following are the original articles of agreement:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1866.

George and Frank Osgood bet Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and others, thirty thousand dollars ($30,000,) that the *Fleetwing* can beat the *Vesta* to the Needles, on the coast of England. The yachts to start from Sandy Hook on the second (2d) Tuesday in December, and to sail according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, waiving the allowance of time. The sails to be carried are mainsail, foresail, jib, flying-jib, jib-topsail, fore and main gaff-topsails, main-topmast staysails, storm staysails and trysails.

The yacht *Henrietta* enters the above race by paying thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) subscription by members of the New-York Yacht Club. Any minor points not embraced in the above, that cannot be settled by Messrs. Osgood, Lorillard and Bennett, shall be decided as follows: Each shall choose an umpire, and the umpires chosen, in case of disagreement, to choose two (2) others; twenty per cent. of the money to be deposited with Mr. Leonard W. Jerome on Saturday, the third of November, balance to be deposited on the first (1st) Tuesday of December—play or pay.

We the undersigned agree severally to the above matter.

J. G. BENNETT, JR.,
(Witness) FRANKLIN OSGOOD,
H. S. FEARING, GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
S. TAYLOR. P. LORILLARD, JR.

By articles signed subsequently it was agreed that neither yacht should take from New-York a channel pilot; that in addition to the sails previously mentioned a square sail might be carried; that during the race the yachts might shift anything but ballast; that the forty-eight hours' rule shall be waived, and that the race ends with the light on the west end of the Isle of Wight bearing abeam, the yachts on the channel course bound for Cowes.

The *Henrietta* will show on the ocean a blue flag, 9x3; the *Vesta* will exhibit a white flag, 9x3, and the *Fleetwing* will carry a red flag of the same dimensions. At night the *Henrietta* will burn a blue light and fire a blue rocket one minute afterward; the *Vesta* will burn a white light and fire a white rocket one minute after, and the *Fleetwing* will burn a red light and one minute afterward will fire a red rocket.

The steamer which is to convey members of the Yacht Club and their friends to Sandy Hook to witness the start will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 9 A. M. The steamer *Charles Chamberlin* will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 o'clock, and foot of Desbrosses-street at 10 o'clock, A. M., and then proceed down the bay, give the vessels an offing and return to this City by dusk.

THE YACHT VESTA LIBELLED.

The crew of the *Vesta* have been discharged on the ground that through their unseamanlike conduct the yacht was run ashore on the West Bank, near Staten Island, last week, and much injured. The men have libelled the vessel through their counsel, Mr. John Lanktree, and claim wages for the whole voyage, for which they had shipped, alleging that the vessel grounded through no fault of theirs, but on account of not being provided with a pilot, as she should have been, being of sufficient tonnage to require one, under the law.

The yacht *Fleetwing*, one of the contestants in the race, cleared at the Custom-house on Friday for Cowes.

THE BOGUS FIRM SWINDLE.

Preliminary Examination of the Accused Before Justice Hogan—No Definite Result Attained—The Examination Postponed Until Tuesday.

Yesterday morning the examination room of the Tombs Police Court was filled by an eager crowd of people, who had gathered to witness the proposed examination into the alleged swindling case, in which Seth H. Klinck, Seward G. Klinck and James B. Goggin stand charged with having swindled several leading New-York firms out of large invoices of goods by means of false pretences, as fully explained in yesterday's Times. By 10:30 o'clock, the hour set down for the hearing, no indication could be discerned of any prisoners, nor was there any appearance of a formal investigation taking place. Half an hour passed, and considerable mystification was the result, as several lawyers kept passing in and out of the private room of the magistrate, and the police officers seemed on the alert. Our reporter, while thus waiting the regular course of proceedings, accidentally learned that instead of W. C. Williams, the alleged accomplice and forger, being arrested, as was understood on Friday, the third prisoner was Leonard G. Klinck, the Cincinnati merchant. Among those lounging in the examination room were several persons who were understood to be important witnesses, but they seemed quite as much in the dark as the reporters regarding the exact state of the proceedings. In yesterday's Times our reporter gave necessary credit to Detective Tilley for his efforts in arresting the accused, but omitted to mention Roundsman Gillespie, of the Third Precinct, and officer Johnson, of the Fifty-first Precinct, who, he learns, performed signal service in the matter.

By 11 o'clock our reporter managed to gain access to the private room of Justice Hogan, where he found an examination in full progress. Messrs. Orlando L. Stewart and Blankman appeared in behalf of the two Klincks, while Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing, Jr., acted for Goggin. Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford was present to watch the proceedings in behalf of the people, and Mr. Robertson appeared for the complainants in the case. After considerable discussion, Mr. Stewart moved that his clients be discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence, when Mr. Robertson offered to consent to the unconditional discharge of Seth H. Klinck, if he would agree to make a release for his clients (the complainants) against any action for damages. This was refused by Mr. Stewart as inadmissible, when it was decided by the magistrate to hold all three of the accused, and postpone the examination until Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Seth H. Klinck was released on $500 bail, while bail in the case of the others was refused. Justice Hogan, however, directed that L. G. Klinck and Goggin be committed to the personal custody of the officers making the arrest, and that they be permitted to aid the Detectives in securing Williams, Folger and Tibbs, who are alleged to be the principals in the case. This decision was only reached through extended discussion, after which the examination came to a close.

School Entertainment.

A most agreeable entertainment took place on Friday evening at Grammar School No. 46, in Carmansville, of which Mr. Stinson McIver is Principal; the occasion being the presentation of awards of merit by Mr. John Straiton, a School Trustee, of the Twelfth Ward, to the most meritorious scholars in both departments of that school. The school building was handsomely illuminated, the platform being neatly decorated, and the Stars and Stripes handsomely festooned by the teachers and scholars. The *élite* of Carmansville were present and the building crowded to its utmost capacity. Hundreds left unable to gain admission. On the platform we noticed Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Alderman Van Voorhees, Inspector Perkins, Commissioner Larremore and Trustees Knapp, Scallon, Fuller and Straiton. Mr. Ketchum, on taking the chair, referred to his connection with the common schools for nearly twenty years and the great advancement made in public education since he had become identified with it. The programme of the evening was well chosen, and by the scholars well studied. It consisted of some twenty exercises in singing, reading and declamation. Master Samuel Crosby's rendering of "Shamus O'Brien" entitled him to a special prize by Mr. Straiton. A noble feature of the occasion was presented by Mr. Ketchum. Ten prizes were to have been awarded, but seventeen scholars were alike entitled to them, and as lots were drawn among the successful competitors, the seven scholars who were unfortunate in drawing, Mr. Ketchum presented them also with prizes similar to the others. Commissioner Larremore, in his usual eloquent manner, addressed the scholars, counseling their attention to their studies, and showing them the great advantages offered in their behalf by the Board of Education. Inspector Perkins' remarks were, as usual, happy and well chosen. He impressed upon all present that the Board of Trustees of the Twelfth Ward ignored politics, and that our schools were never in a more prosperous condition than they are to-day. Mr. Van Voorhees had seen many prizes given out this evening, but one deserving of a prize had been overlooked. He referred to Mr. McIver, the Principal of the school. If the ladies would appoint a Committee, he would give them $25 to buy a Christmas prize for Mr. McIver. After Messrs. Knapp and Fuller had addressed the scholars in some well-timed remarks, the chorus "Glory to God" was sung by the school, and the proceedings terminated.

It would be giving great encouragement to scholars in other Wards if the good example shown by the school officers and citizens of the Twelfth Ward was followed up.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, William Whitlock, Jr., Esq., in the chair. The decease of Hon. Freeborn Garrettson, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents of the Society, was announced; whereupon Rev. Dr. Taylor read the ninetieth Psalm, and offered prayer. Seven new auxiliaries were recognized; of which two are in Ohio, two in Alabama, one in Iowa, one in Kentucky, and one in Georgia. Communications were received from Rev. James Hickey, Agent in Mexico, and Mr. Andrew M. Milne, of the Argentine Confederation, S. A., shewing the progress of the work in their fields; from Andrew Muir, Esq., of St. Petersburgh, asking appropriation to print a 16mo edition of the Revel-Esthonian Testament, and in regard to the Russian Bible, shewing that the time for printing this book by Bible societies abroad has not yet arrived; an interesting letter was received from an Agent in regard to the demand for the Bible among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, with requests for books in the English and in the Choctaw and Cherokee languages. This was the first visit made by a Bible Agent to those people, and it was very interesting. Grants of books were made to the extent of 11,170 volumes, besides books to the value of $1,050 more. They were in various languages and to different objects; as, to the Presbyterian Board of Missions South, books in Choctaw and Cherokee; in the Dakota language, to the Episcopal Board of Missions for Indians in Minnesota; French Testaments to the French Canadian Missionary Society; books in Spanish for South America and Mexico, and in English for recaptured Africans in Liberia; to the Sunday-school Board of the Southern Baptist Convention; to the American Missionary Association; to the Soldiers' Orphan Home in Iowa, &c. In funds, $1,000 were appropriated for making stereotype plates and publishing the New Testament in 16mo in the Revel-Esthonian language in Russia.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Launch of the Celestial Empire.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock a fine new steamship, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was launched from the shipyard of Mr. Webb into the waters of the East River, and was aptly named, as indicative of her mission, the *Celestial Empire*. Several thousand persons, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, were present and cheered loudly as the ponderous hull passed slowly down the ways. On reaching the centre of the current the impetus of the launch was checked, and the vessel turned broadside to the shore, enabling the spectators at either side to embrace at a glance her colossal proportions and symmetry of build. At this point she was taken in tow by the tugs in waiting, by which she was towed to the Novelty Works to receive her engines and boilers, also completed. The work yet to be done will occupy the machinists and mechanics until the Spring, and it is expected that she will leave this port for China in June.

The work on the machinery was begun fifteen months ago, three months before the keel was laid. The extreme length of the vessel is 380 feet; breadth of beam, 41 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 31 feet 6 inches. She measures by carpenter's measurement over 5,000 tons, and by customs' measurement, 4,000. Her timbers are hackmatack, white and live oak; she is double planked and iron strapped, and has four water-tight bulkheads.

Her engine is an American beam, with a 105-inch cylinder, of 12 feet piston stroke. Her boilers are four in number, having sixteen furnaces, with a heating surface measuring 15,000 square feet. She is, therefore, of greater power than any vessel hitherto built for the East India trade, and it is expected will make better time than has hitherto been made in trips to Japan or China. Her ordinary speed power is computed at thirteen knots.

The Masonic Fair—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

M. W. G. M. Holmes, in his address to the Grand Lodge, recommended to the Order, that a book be kept in each lodge, in which from time to time any brother may enter any information that may be of benefit to any poor brother, brother's widow or family. This plan has been adopted by some of the lodges in this City, with good effect. Why may not a book for this purpose be kept in the fair now open in Grand-street, near Crosby-street, for the benefit of the Hall and Asylum Fund. Brothers desiring help, widows of deceased brothers, requiring assistance for themselves or children, by means of this book could make their wants known. Take, for example, a widow supporting three children by dressmaking, living in Eighth-avenue, near Fiftieth-street, desires more work. That appears in the book. I live in that district, visit the fair, become aware of the fact, make a note, and send her work. Let each recipient pay a little to the fund, and as the fair may be kept open for a month and tens of thousands visit it, such an opportunity to do good should not be lost.

W. M. S. G.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

En Route for the Paris Exposition.—Goods of every description, representing the produce of our fields and mines and manufactories, are coming forward with oppressive rapidity to seek transportation to the Exposition at Paris. The office of Mr. Derby, the United States agent in this City, is a beehive of business even at this early day. To-morrow the ship *Harpswell*, Capt. Owen, will sail for Havre, having as part cargo a motley gathering of commodities, the best of their kind of course. We can only name a few of these just to indicate the character of the *melange*: Army ambulance, fruits preserved in tin and glass, hospital bedsteads, Glencove starch, stone-cutting machines, patent coffee, a brick-making machine, Bourbon whisky, contribution from Prof. Bach, of Washington, D. C.; California wines, burglar-proof safes, &c., &c. We are indebted to the courtesy of the First Mate of the *Harpswell* for a list of alarming length and variety, of which the foregoing is a sample. The *Harpswell* will be followed by the ship *Mercury* of the Havre line, which will receive other goods as portion of her cargo, and sail on the 1st of January. The demands for immediate attention are pressing from the Western States, and their enthusiasm may be readily understood, and their desire to be early in the market appreciated, when we read the following items for which they demand transportation to begin with: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, building stone, roofing slate, soap-stone, brick, lime, cotton, ginned and in seed; sugar cane, sorghum, specimens of Kansas woods, including white oak, red oak, hickory, ash, sycamore, mulberry, walnut, sumach; tobacco, hay, buffalo robes, skins of panther, grizzly bear, wolf, wild cat, badger and fox; lead and silver ores, &c. It is fair to conclude that the office of the Transportation Agent will be no sinecure, and that when the last shipment has been cleared he will be both tired and thankful.

London House Sparrows in New-York—Nature Comes to the Rescue and Determines to Solve the Worm Question.—Those whom business or pleasure may have taken to Jersey City, will recollect the flocks of little gray and brown mottled birds that build in the eaves of the houses and steeples of the churches, ever and anon fearlessly swooping down by the score or hundred, to pick up a subsistence almost under the hoofs of the horses and wheels of the passing vehicles, meanwhile sociably twittering. These are the famed "London house sparrows," whose mysterious appearance only a few years ago, and rapid increase in the locality in question, have not only actually caused an appreciable rise in real estate, but has exited no little wonderment. The vermicular plague that formerly hung from trees and clung to ladies' dresses, crawled over lamp-posts, swarmed on the sidewalks and nestled lovingly in many a "love of a bonnet," have been now, thanks to the sparrows' voracity, all but entirely exterminated. Their origin is wrapped in mystery, unless an apocryphal story happen to solve it—to wit: That a thousand of the wanderers were sent over from England and let loose in Central Park, from which, for some cause, they immediately migrated, now, it is to be hoped, soon to return again. We are led to these remarks by our recent discovery of a brood nestling in the ivy that runs up the walls of the Fifth-avenue Croton Reservoir. May "they increase and multiply and replenish the earth," until even wormy Brooklyn shall rejoice and be glad!

Infanticide Case.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gover over the body of a male infant which was found in the water-closet attached to the premises of No. 237 Fifth-street. It appears that Emile Merele, who keeps a bakery at the above number, was married on the 5th of last August to a young woman who had been in this country six weeks at that time, the husband having only seen her three times previous to marriage. Since these nuptials the wife, Tronogotte, has conducted herself in an irreproachable manner. On Thursday night, at a late hour, she came to the bake-house and asked her husband to let her in, which was the first that he had seen of her since supper time. On Friday the husband was informed by some of the neighbors that his wife had been confined, and on his accusing his wife of the fact she confessed it, but gave him to understand that it was a premature birth. From certain facts coming to the knowledge of the husband's brother, he made an examination of the closet, which resulted in the discovery of the remains. After some additional evidence, Deputy Coroner John Beach, M. D., testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and stated that, in his opinion, the deceased was in full health at the time of birth, death being the result of asphyxia. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts, and Coroner Gover has issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, Tronogotte Markle, who has escaped.

A Hospital Car for the Paris Exhibition.—Messrs. Cummings & Sons, car-builders in Jersey City, have just completed a hospital car, one-fourth the size and a *fac simile* of the one designed by Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York, for the Sanitary Commission in 1862. The car is fifteen feet in length, and is made as complete as a full-sized railroad car. The outside is painted with lake and gold, with three medallion designs on each side. The interior arrangements are as follows: At one end is an apparatus for heating tea, coffee and water, and in the same end is an ice-water tank; opposite is a lounge, which can be converted into a dissecting table by removing the top; an apothecary's shop completes the furniture. At the other end are a wash-room, water-closet and stove. Thirty stretchers, swung on India-rubber loops, fill the remainder of the car, leaving a passage-way through the centre. The car is supplied with a patent brake, and the trucks and wheels are built on the American principle. The ventilators are self-acting. It is supplied with a patent stove, with hot air pipes, connecting underneath the car with six registers, which can be opened or shut at will. The car will remain on exhibition at Messrs. Cummings' factory one week.

Temperance Lecture.—On Friday evening last, at the Bank-street Chapel, there was an interesting meeting in support of the cause of temperance. It was announced that Rev. Mr. Ezray would speak, but owing to sudden illness he was unable to fulfil his promise. Under the circumstances, and mainly owing to the good management of the worthy President, Mr. E. J. Wright, everything passed off most harmoniously. The Temperance Quartet added much to the enjoyment and success of the meeting. The first speech was delivered by Rev. Stephen Merritt, who kept his hearers in high good humor during its delivery. He was followed by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Marks, who delivered an earnest and eloquent speech. Prof. B. D. L. Sutherland finished the evening's proceedings by a pleasing address, in which he pointed out the advisability and the necessity of enrolling the names of young persons, as he considered they could do more service than any number of adults. At the close of his remarks the Quartet Club gave a very nice glee on the subject of temperance, and it was sung in a charming manner.

The Missing Steamship Britannia.—There is considerable anxiety about the steamship *Britannia*, which sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, with cargo and passengers, on the 3d of November, and was therefore due at this port twenty days ago. She touched Moville, near Londonderry, on the 4th ult., whence we hear the last tidings of her. There are hopes that she may have put into some one of the harbors of the West India Islands, and that with the arrivals of the next mails thence we shall hear of her safety. Our latest dates from St. Michael's, St. Thomas or Fayal, are to the 10th of November.

"Across the Continent"—Lecture by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the main hall of the Cooper Institute was well-nigh filled last evening by an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, who gathered to listen to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who delivered his popular lecture, entitled "Across the Continent." The theme was, as usual, eloquently handled by the speaker, and well received by his audience. Gen. Stuart L. Woodford, Lieutenant-Governor elect, presided.

Affray Between Workmen.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an altercation occurred between Homer Nash and Edward F. Bacon, at the carpenter-shop, No. 132 Laurens-street, when Nash seized a glue pot near by and struck Bacon on the back of his head, the blow fracturing his skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, but the house Surgeon expressed but faint hopes of his recovery. Officer Hendry, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Nash soon after the occurrence, and he was locked up in the Wooster-street Station-house.

Board of City Canvassers.—This Board met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A communication was received from Terrence Duffy, candidate for Alderman in the Third District, protesting against any of the ballots cast for Michael Norton in the First, Second and Fifth Districts of the Eighth Ward being counted, many illegal voters having been allowed to vote in these districts. The protest was referred to a committee, and the Board then adjourned.

A Part of Harlem Bridge Broken Down.—Yesterday noon about fifty feet of the old Harlem Bridge, on the New-York end, and on the west side, gave way, making it unsafe for persons going on foot. The bridge is a very old structure, and has been in a tumble-down state for a long time, its timbers and flooring being very rotten. It would not now be in use if the new iron bridge were completed across the river, and it is hoped that next Spring this will be so.

Dental Infirmary.—The New-York College of Dentistry have opened an Infirmary at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, where those who are not able to pay for the services of a dentist may have teeth drawn and inserted free of charge.

WESTCHESTER NEWS.

Manslaughter at Fordham.—Patrick McFadden, who was seriously injured in a fight with Dennis Toumey, in front of his residence on Lorillard-street, near Union-avenue, in the village of Fordham, on the night of the 22d day of October last, died on Friday morning last at 10 o'clock. Dr. Elton, of Tremont, had been called to attend him, and pronounced his injuries fatal. Coroner T. Mason Olliver was notified of his death, and held an inquest upon his body on Friday afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from the injuries he received at the hands of Dennis Toumey on the 22d day of October last. The Coroner held him to bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for examination before the Grand Jury at White Plains.

Fire in the Village of Melrose.—On Friday night about 9 o'clock a fire was discovered in the house of Mrs. Mulholland, corner of Mott-street and Morris-avenue, in the village of Melrose. The fire was caused by some shavings igniting, which had been placed behind a fire-board in one of the lower rooms of the house. The flames were extinguished before they had done much damage. The building was damaged about $50, and is fully insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Supreme Court—General Term.—The General Term of the Supreme Court will be opened in the Court-house on Monday A. M., the 10th inst., before Judges Scrugham, Barnard, Lott and Gilbert. The calendar is heavy—the enumerated cases numbering 94 and the non-enumerated cases 9. The first 20 causes are as follows: 1. Peter Kowenhoven, plaintiff and respondent vs. William P. Libby, wife and others, appellants. 2. Joseph Oechsler, appellant, vs. Jacob Wirth, respondent. 3. Henry F. Welling, plaintiff and respondent, vs. Charles W. Kearney, defendant and appellant. 4. William Hall, appellant, vs. Timothy Carll, respondent. 5. Ellen Stark vs. James T. Rogers. 6. Isaac Newton, respondent, vs. James H. Burtis, appellant. 7. Arnold S. Guerber, respondent, vs. Ferdinand Schnitzspan, appellant. 8. Winnifred Ward, appellant, vs. Ellen Ward, administratrix, respondent. 9. First Presbyterian Church of Nyack, appellant, vs. Clark, respondent. 10. Jane Hoffman and Helen Rogers, respondents, vs. Levi H. Crampton, appellant. 11. Nelson Walbridge, appellant, vs. Charles H. Van Brunt, receiver. 12. Margaret A. Hamilton, respondent, vs. John D. McCrary, appellant. 13. Wm. Divoll, respondent, vs. Geo. Hencken, appellant. 14. George Little, Esq., vs. Sarah A. Schott. 15. Fred. Limburger, appellant, vs. John H. Rauch and Anna Catharine Rauch, respondents. 16. In the matter of the appeal of James Orten and others, appellants, vs. Lina Orten and others, respondents. 17. Egbert T. Smith, respondents, vs. Wm. S. Roberts, Jr., and John S. Roberts, impleaded, &c., appellants. 18. Elias Bramen, respondent, vs. George G. Johnson, appellant. 19. Same respondent vs. same appellant. 20. Same vs. same.

The Brooklyn Industrial School Association.—The Annual Fair and Festival of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, will be held in the auditorium of the Academy of Music, on the 10th, 11th and 12th insts. The Association is one worthy of the sympathies of all citizens who take an interest in the care and education of the idle children who are constantly seen about the streets, and whose condition is such as to convey the impression that they had no parents or friends to care for them. All such as can be induced to attend the schools are provided with suitable clothing and a dinner each day. There are three schools, of which one is in Concord-street, another in East Baltic-street, and another for colored children in Nassau-street. The total number of pupils at present is about 250. Two Bible readers and visitors of the poor are also employed by the Association. The "Home" on Butler-street is likewise under the direct supervision of the lady managers of the Association. Here infants are taken care of, while their mothers go out to do day's work. One hundred and twenty children are annually boarded, clothed and instructed at the "Home." More means are necessary to meet additional expenses, and the public is appealed to to contribute of its means in aid of so praiseworthy an object, which it will have an opportunity of doing on the occasion of the festival.

The Greene-Avenue Railroad.—The injunction granted some time since, restraining the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from laying tracks and running cars in Greene-avenue, was, on Friday, dissolved by Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that the applicant failed to show a title in himself to the land on the avenue in front of the lots claimed as his property. The Company thereupon put large gangs of men at work, and were making good progress, when another injunction was applied for yesterday to restrain them from continuing the work. After argument, Judge Benedict stated that he would not issue an injunction at present, if the work on the road should cease during the pending motion; but unless operations were not suspended by 2 P. M., then he would grant the motion of counsel for complainant.

The work on the road having been suspended as soon as the Company were advised of the action of the Court, no further proceedings were taken.

Election of Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department.—The biennial election of Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., will be held at the different houses of the Fire Companies, on Tuesday evening next. The polls will close at 9 o'clock, when the ballots will be conveyed to Fireman's Hall, in Henry-street, where the votes will be canvassed and the result declared. There are two candidates in nomination, namely: John Cunningham, the present incumbent, and Assistant Engineer Wm. Taylor. The friends of both are actively engaged in making capital for their favorite, and the excitement and interest in the probable result is growing greater as the time for polling the votes approaches nearer. The vote will be considerably below that of 1864, in consequence of the recent disbandment of four Engine Companies and three Hose companies. In 1864, the total vote cast was 1,621, of which the Companies now disbanded cast 255. What effect this reduction will have in the final result remains to be seen.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. Sturdevant, No. 275 Union-street, was feloniously entered on Friday night by two fellows, who gained an entrance through a second-story window by climbing up the grape arbor. They were discovered in the sleeping-room of the servant, on the third floor, who gave the alarm, but they succeeded in making their escape by the same way they had entered.

Lecture this Evening.—Rev. S. J. Gardner lectures this evening at St. Stephens' Church, corner of Carroll and Hicks streets—the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the debt incurred by the recent purchase of the edifice.

Arrests by the Police.—The number of arrests made by the police for various offences during the past week was 389.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Traveler on the Highway.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, citizen Dennis Egan, of Hoboken, brought to the Police station a forlorn-looking Hollander named Jacob Fedelberg, of Buffalo, who had suffered at the hands of the meanest kind of footpads. Jacob, who spoke English very indifferently, but was an apparently an honest, hard-working man, related the following story: He was a resident of Buffalo, and came through over the Erie Railway to assist a drover with his cattle. The train arrived at its destination at the "old slaughter-house," west of Bergen tunnel, late on Friday night, when he received his discharge and $25 in greenbacks and some fractional currency. Having heard so many stories about pickpockets and robbers in Newark, Fredelberg thought he would outwit them, and accordingly tied up the greenbacks in one corner of his undergarment. He then took his valise and started for New-York, *via* Hoboken, for the purpose of taking the first train West in the morning. Upon arriving at the foot of Bergen hill, in the vicinity of the Rock Tavern, he was accosted by a man, who asked him where he was going. At the same instant a man seized him from behind and covered his mouth with one of his hands, while a third man held a cocked revolver against his head, and threatened to blow his brains out if he offered any resistance or made an outcry. The ruffians then stripped Fredelberg of his coat (worth $20,) vest, shirt containing the treasure, and tore off his pantaloons, leaving the poor fellow in a state of nature. One of the robbers threw off his old blouse, substituting therefor Fredelberg's coat, and the party then left with their plunder. The unfortunate man then attired himself in the cast-off blouse, and in this forlorn condition made his way to the house of citizen Eagan, a kind-hearted honest blacksmith residing in the outskirts of Hoboken, where he told his sad story. Mr. Eagan supplied him with a pair of pantaloons, and then conducted him to the Police Station as above stated. In the morning the police, with true-hearted kindness, made generous contributions, and the unfortunate man took his departure homeward bound.

Encounter with and Arrest of Burglars.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, Private Watchman Patrick Dunn detected three men engaged in attempting to break into the office of J. Van Name's coal yard, corner of Railroad-avenue and Elm-street, Newark, as is supposed for the purpose of robbing the safe. Two of the burglars were inside of the yard, and the third was outside on picket duty. Dunn approached the latter, when he had a coughing spell; but his paying no heed to his signal, he made off, and the other two continued busily at their work. Dunn then jumped over the high fence and lit a match, to ascertain the locality of the parties, when he discovered the men near by and immediately seized them. A desperate struggle followed, until finally one of the burglars drew out a heavy jimmy and threatened to kill the watchman. The latter then let go of the other man, who ran off, when he seized the jimmy and another desperate struggle ensued for the possession of it. Finally the contestants fell to the ground, when Dunn cried out for help, which brought to his assistance Officer Bonnell, and the desperado, who was an athletic man, was secured and taken to the station-house. Subsequently another of the party was arrested by Officer Boland, at the Centre-street depot, and upon being taken to the station-house he was identified by Officer Dunn. The prisoners, who belong to New-York, gave their names as James Watson and William Serrell. On their persons were found a complete set of burglars' tools, a jimmy, a stone mallet and other articles used by the profession. The prisoners were yesterday committed to the county jail to await trial.

Fires.—On Friday evening considerable alarm was occasioned in the neighborhood of Charter's oil refinery, corner of Johnson and McWhorter streets, Newark, in consequence of flames ascending at a great height from the chimney. The fire was caused by a tank, which contained about 20 barrels of naphtha, taking fire from overheating. The building being fireproof, the doors were closed, and the naphtha was permitted to burn until it was entirely consumed. .... At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a small harness-maker's shop in Richards-lane, Newark. The adjoining two-story frame building, No. 42, owned and occupied by Peter Ludy as a lager-beer saloon, was damaged about $200.

The Alleged Arson Case.—The examination of Francis, James and Catharine O'Donnell, charged with attempting to set fire to the tenement house No. 314 South Eighth-street, Jersey City, was concluded before Justice Cutter on Saturday afternoon. Some further evidence was taken, but no additional facts to what have already been published was elicited. James and Francis O'Donnell were held to bail in the sum of $800 each to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Patrick Leery and Catharine O'Donnell were held to bail as witnesses.

A Desperate Man.—John Flinn, residing in Morgan-street, Jersey City, was arrested on Saturday morning the second time for threatening the life of his step-daughter, Jane Brodigan. When the officer entered the house, Flinn became very violent, and upon Rev. Father Senez, who was present, (having called to see the family,) expostulating with Flinn, the latter made three attempts to strike him. The accused was finally secured and taken before Justice Allen, who held him for trial.

Arrest of a Young Pickpocket.—At 3 o'clock Saturday morning, Officer Carroll, of the Jersey City Police, arrested a boy 16 years of age named Charles Hase, charged with picking the pocket of Chas. Schwartz of Philadelphia, while the latter was taking a nap during the crossing of the ferry boat. John Pellet, aged 22, a night-hawk around the ferry, was also arrested as an accomplice, and the money was found on his person. They were committed for trial.

Robbed Her Mistress.—A servant girl named Mary Sullivan, residing with Mrs. Bridget Moran, of No. 34 Morris-street, Jersey City, was brought before Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, on Saturday morning, charged with stealing $25 from her mistress, which was found on her person. Accused admitted her guilt and was committed for trial.

Driven to desperation by the measureless popularity of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, the sharks of trade are stealing the advertisements, the labels, the splendid show-bills of that famous perfume; but all in vain, the public understands Buncombe and sticks to the standard article, which marauders cannot imitate, except mere externals.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, the finest goods are not exposed in the show-window. Just received, splendid holiday gifts, all retailed positively at low wholesale prices.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Ruth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

MARRIED.

Banks—Potter.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., J. Edmund Banks to Mary E., daughter of William C. Potter, all of this City.

Scott—Gurnee.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Edward P. Scott to Evelyn, daughter of Walter S. Gurnee, all of this City.

DIED.

Bedell.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, of inflammation of the bowels, Edgar Bedell, aged 45 years and 16 days.

Due notice will be given in Monday's papers of the funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh.

Breck.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Saturday morning, Dec. 8, Isabella M., wife of A. T. Breck, in the 57th year of her age.

Betts.—On Friday, Dec. 7, Rebecca, widow of Walter Betts aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

Collord.—On Friday, Dec. 7, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary O'Connor, at Clifton, Staten Island, Catharine, relict of Isaac Collord, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, James, John P. and Benjamin A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M. from her late residence, or on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from Staten Island at the foot of Whitehall-st., New-York. Carriages will be in waiting.

Dingee.—On Friday, Dec. 7, Robert M., son of P. M. and Elizabeth Dingee, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Clinton-av., near Gates, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Beaford on Monday, Dec. 9.

Fisher.—At Norfolk, Va., suddenly, Clara W. Fisher, of Bergen Point, N. J.

Funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. A. Brewer, Jr., Duncan-av., South Bergen, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Humphreys.—On Friday, Dec. 7, at his residence, No. 18 West 10th-st., May Humphreys, late of Philadelphia, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning next at 10½ o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and West 10th-st.

Harrison.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, at his residence, No. 5 Mott-st., Edward Harrison, proprietor of the Columbian Hotel.

Particulars of funeral in Monday's papers.

Harvey.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Dec. 6, of consumption, Lewis P. Harvey, aged 48 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av., between 121st and 122d sts., this (Sunday) morning at 12 o'clock.

Hartell.—On Friday evening, Dec. 7, Catharine Ann Hartell, wife of John Hartell, and adopted daughter of Margaret L. Walker, aged 27 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 113 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Jessup.—On Friday, Dec. 7, after a short illness, William Jessup, in the 79th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of his son-in-law, George H. Keen, No. 440 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Mowbray.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, William Mowbray, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends and of his sons, Robert and John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 1 o'clock on Monday, from his late residence, No 222 East 53d-st.

Robinson.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 6, of consumption, James P. Robinson, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Edward R., Reuben B. and John E. Robinson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 330 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Shepherd.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, Wm. Shepherd, in his 85th year, at the residence of his son, George Shepherd, No. 238 West 24th-st., New-York, at whose house relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Scudder.—On Friday morning, Dec. 7, Eliza B., daughter of the late Ephraim Scudder.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 38 Perry-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Weed.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 8, after a short and severe illness, William H. Weed, Jr., son of Wm. H. and Amy E. Weed, aged 21 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Elm and Cherry sts., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York, via New-Jersey Railroad.

Weeden.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 7, Samuel Ward, second son of Joseph A. and Eliza S. Weeden.

The funeral will place from his late residence, corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please contradict the erroneous notice of the death of Miss Kate B. Brownlee, which appeared in your issue of Saturday, which was inserted by some person unknown as yet to the family, and whose motive is difficult to conceive.

J. J. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz:

First Ward—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth Ward—No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
Sixth Ward—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
Tenth Ward—No. 139 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 44 Avenue C, (German) 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth Ward—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
Fourteenth Ward—No. 191 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
Fifteenth Ward—No. 80 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Sixteenth Ward—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
Seventeenth Ward—No. 147 5th-st., 10½ A. M.
Nineteenth Ward—Lexington-av., corner of East 46th-st., 3½ P. M.
Twentieth Ward—No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Lyman Abbott, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Cyrus Offer will be ordained as an Evangelist. Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Rev. J. Huntington Clapp, Rev. Edward Taylor, and others, are expected to participate in the exercises.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

In connection with the morning sermon, memorial services will be held in memory of Miss Julia F. Baylis, late a member of this Church.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the New Church, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st., on SUNDAY, 9th inst. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. There will be a sale of the pews in said church on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., sale to commence at 7½ o'clock. The church will be open for the benefit of persons wishing to purchase pews at 3 P. M. same day.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHARLES B. Smyth, the distinguished and popular lecturer, will conduct divine worship, and lecture in the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 9, (at 3 o'clock, D. V.) Subject—*A Defence of his present Course of Lectures, as an Introduction to his Second Lecture on the Black Crook.* Seats free. Collection.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship in Lyric Hall, 47th-st., junction of Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *House of Interpreter.* Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

LATE REV. DR. HAWKS' CHARGE.—Until the completion of the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour, now in process of erection in East 25th-st., services will be continued at 10½ o'clock every SUNDAY MORNING, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Sermon on Sunday by Rev. George F. Seymour.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., Rector, formerly worshipping at the corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., will hold Divine Service at the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., will preach, by request of the Association, to young men, on SUNDAY coming, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. R. J. W. Buckland's Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Young men and the public generally invited.

THE BOY PREACHER WILL DELIVER a discourse on *The Present Project to Reestablish the Jewish Nation in Palestine*, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SUNDAY, at the Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. N. B.—Free lectures on the above subject will be delivered at any place within one hundred miles by the "Boy James." Address J. G. FULLER, No. 2,043 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

SERMON BY DR. HASTINGS.—THE ANnual sermon before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, auxiliary to the A. B. C. F. M., will be delivered by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. John S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M.: subject, by request, "*Our Rock is not as Their Rock; or, Human Philosophy and Revealed Religion in Contrast.*" Also, at 7 o'clock P. M., to be followed by a prayer meeting. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The Teachers' Association of this Union will meet in the Mariners' Baptist Church, in Oliver-st., near Chatham, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Wm. Reid will open the discussion on the question, *How can we More Generally Enlist the Membership of our Churches in the Sunday-School Work?*

THE HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY will, on SUNDAY, formally open National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., as a place of worship. A sermon, suitable to the occasion, will be preached by Rev. E. H. Chapin. Rev. E. G. Brooks and Rev. G. L. Demarest will also take part in the services, which will commence at 3 o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the proficiency and singing of these children.

ELDER KNAPP, THE CELEBRATED revivalist, will preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, (Dr. Wescott's,) south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, every afternoon and evening next week (except Saturday) at 3 and at 7½ o'clock.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will, D. V., preach SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on *The Stupendous Potencies Hidden in True Religion and not Discoverable Until Now*, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. Divine services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, 125th-st., Harlem, announce that they have engaged Rev. Geo. C. Esray to deliver a lecture in their church, on MONDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject: *The Radicalism of Ideas.*

YE ARE ALL THE CHILDREN OF GOD BY FAITH IN CHRIST JESUS.—If the Lord will the good news of God will be announced in Room No. 17 of No. 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., TO-MORROW, "the first day of the week," at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will in the evening commence a course of sermons on the Book of Proverbs. Subject: *Their Adaptation to Characterize Young Men in Business.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 9th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

"THE STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME."—Rev. Dr. Deems, of North Carolina, preaches every SUNDAY, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Service begins at 11 o'clock precisely. Seats free.

REV. MR. WHITTEEL, LATE CHAPLAIN in the United States Army, will preach SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the New-York Port Society's Mission for Seamen, on the corner of Water and Dover sts. Seats free and no collection.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL DIScourse before the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Education in the Nineteenth Century*, and *The New Religion*. Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

REV. D. HARRIS, OF NEW-YORK, will preach in the Methodist Church, corner of Graham-av. and Devoe-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Also, in Wesley Chapel, Van Buren-st. and Marcy-av., at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—Services for this congregation, until the erection of the new edifice on 45th-st., near 5th-av., at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAYS, at 9 and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the eve of the departure of missionaries to China and Mexico.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SUNDAY, morning and evening, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. Cheever. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. *Characteristics of Divine Testimony.*

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Subject for the morning—*The Faith of the Christian Church.*

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young Men's Christian Association, 34th-st. R. P. D. Church, will be held in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. H. D. Ganse and Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D.

FORTY-SECOND ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Divine service (D. V.) on SUNDAY 9th inst. by Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *Micah; or, the Fatal Consequences of Having Gods that can be Stolen.*

REV. E. F. REMINGTON, (THE NEWLY-elected Rector,) will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Atonement, P. E., 5th-av., corner 17th-st., South Brooklyn, SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Seats free. At 3 P. M., discussion, *Is Happiness to be the final Condition of all Mankind?* At 7½ P. M., discussion on the *Divinity of Christ*. Two champion debaters will dispute about the original Greek text.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL SPEAK FOR the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. N. B.—Sociable on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.—S. S. SNOW, Messenger of God, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Burning of Mystical Babylon.*

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. Corbit. Prayer-Meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. SHIELDS, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD—Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY—LECture by Rev. Chauncey Giles in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service will be for the deaf mutes.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Fox, of Canada, will preach SUNDAY.

REV. DR. MARSH WILL, BY REQUEST, preach at 10½, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Presbyterian Church, sea and land, in Market-st. Subject—*Drunkards Shall Not Inherit the Kingdom of God.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8, 1866.

112,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	108⅜	300	South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	111
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	109⅛	300	do....b30	111½
20,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100⅞	100	Union Nav.....x-d	102
650	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser..Small	105⅛	50	At. Mail St. C.	46⅝
650	do...3d S.S'll	105⅛	100	Chi. & N.W.P.	70¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70⅞	200	do......2d call	70¾
30,000	Tenn. 6s......x-o	69¾	400	N. Y. Central	110⅞
2,000	N. Car. 6s, N.	55	300	do......s30	110¾
80,000	Missouri 6s	92⅝	200	do......2d call	110⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.&St.J. Issue	83	800	Erie Railroad	71⅝
20,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	92	100	do......b30	71⅝
60,000	O. & M. C.	29	400	do......2d call	71⅞
4,000	do......2d call	29	100	do......s60	70⅝
1,000	Alt.&T.H.2d P.	83	1000	Reading R.	110⅜
1,000	Tol.&Wab.2d M.	75	200	do......b30	110⅛
2,000	Chi.&Alt.1st M	101⅛	1100	do	110
2,000	Chic.&A.&P.Bs.	98	200	do	109⅞
2,000	Dub. & S. C. 1st	84	300	do	109⅝
3,000	Mil.&St.P.1stM.	96	400	do......2d call	109⅜
20,000	C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s.	98⅛	50	do	110
1,000	To.&W.1st M.Ex	92⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	79⅝
10	Bk. of Comm'th	111	400	do	79⅛
250	Chic. & R. I.	103⅜	100	do......b30	79⅜
100	do	103⅝	300	do......2d call	79⅜
300	Mariposa Min.	12⅝	100	do......s10	79⅝
100	Mar. Pref.	31½	1800	Cleve. & Pitts.	85
100	do	31¼	1000	Chi. & N. W.	52
300	do	31¼	100	do......b5	52
10	U. S. Ex. Co.	78	200	do......2d call	52⅜
20	Adams Ex. Co.	74	200	Clev. & Tol.	112
10	Amer. Ex Co.	80	400	do	111⅜
100	Boston W. P.	29⅜	900	do......2d call	111½
200	West. U. Tel.	103	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	104⅝
			200	do......s10	104⅝
			300	do......2d call	104⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Boston W. P.	29⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.	51⅞
500	West. U. Tel.	46⅝	100	do......b10	52
300	Mariposa Pref....c	31⅝	600	do......b3	52
300	do......b5	31⅛	500	do......s3	51⅞
500	Erie R......c	71⅝	100	do......b5	52
400	do......c	71⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts....c	85½
200	Reading R.	110¾	300	Chi. & N.W.P....c	70⅜
200	do	110⅝	100	do	70⅛
400	do......s10	110¾	100	do......b30	70⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	42⅛	100	do......b3	70½
300	M. So. & N. I.	79⅝	200	P., F.W. & C....x-d	105⅞
200	do	79⅜	100	do......s30	105
300	Cleve. & Tol.	112⅛	100	do......s3	105

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

600	Mar. Pref.	31⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅝
100	N. Y. Cen......s3	110⅞	[illegible]	do......b3	79⅝
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do......s10	79⅝
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do......s3	79⅝
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	79⅜
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do......b5	79⅝
[illegible]	do......b10	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N.W. Pr. b5	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do......b5	[illegible]	[illegible]	do......s10	70⅝
[illegible]	Tol., W. & W....b30	43	[illegible]	do	70⅝
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do......b3	70⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅝	200	do......b30	70⅝
300	Cleve. & Tol.	112	200	do......b5	70⅝
600	Ch., R. I. & P.	103⅜	200	P.,F.W. & C. x-d.c	104⅞

SATURDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

There was a further decline of one per cent. in the Gold Room this forenoon, the sales running down to 137⅜ ₩ cent. The Customs demand the week amounts to only $1,461,000. The payments of Gold out of the Treasury Office for Interest amounts to $555,600. The receipts from California $1,434,000, and the shipments of Specie of all descriptions, to Europe $570,596. The prevailing feeling in reference to the price of Gold is bearish, and speculators disposed to act on this impression by selling *short* have no present difficulty in borrowing the cash Gold, at rates varying from 3 to 6 ₩ cent. on the Currency advanced upon it. A Gold Exchange Bank, (virtually a Clearing House for the convenience of the Gold Room daily settlements,) is to be put in operation next week, with Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, for nearly twenty years the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury Office, as Manager. The Bank will have a paid up capital of $500,000, but will not be an office of Discount, and only an office of Deposit for the convenience of the Gold Brokers and Dealers who make their daily clearances or exchanges through it.

The week closes on a steady market for Money at 6@7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers and on prime merchant paper. Some of the Bank and outside lenders are leaving balances with the great dealers in the Public Funds on Wall-street as low as 5 ₩ cent. per annum. There has probably been a further considerable voluntary liquidation of Loans and Deposits at Bank during the week, while the Legal Tender Notes are about equal in total to last Monday, and stronger in their *pro rata* to the demand obligations of the Banks than last Monday.

The Public Funds are steady. The Border State Bonds ½@¾ ₩ cent. lower on Missouris than on Friday. The Railway Speculation especially bearish on Reading, with the same feeling, but with less eagerness to sell on most other descriptions. The *Bulls*, on the other hand, continue to have their own way on Northwest Common, which sold up to 53⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. at one time during the day. Only the morning sessions of the Boards were held. The subsequent dealings in the Long Room fluctuated ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., and finally closed about as follows, as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100⅜	Northwest	52	52⅜
U. S. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅜	N. West Pref.	70⅛	70⅜
U. S. 7.30s	105⅛	105⅜	Rock Island	103¾	103⅜
N. Y. Central	110⅞	110⅝	Fort Wayne	105⅜	105
Erie	71⅝	71⅝	Cumb'land Coal	68¼	69
Hudson	120¼	120	Quicksilver	44⅛	44¼
Reading	110⅛	109⅜	W. U. Telegraph	46⅝	46⅜
Mich. Southern	79⅝	79⅜	Mariposa Pref.	31⅛	31¼
Illinois Central	117⅛	117⅜	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	29
Pittsburgh	84⅝	85	American Gold	138⅛	137⅜
Tennessee 6s	70	70⅛	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Irving	105
Phenix	109	Metropolitan	130
Tradesmen's	140	East River	100
Ocean	103	Shoe and Leather	115
American Exchange	114¼	Continental	102
Pacific	160	Commonwealth	110½
Bank of the Republic	115	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
Bank of N. America	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. '76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	108	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Erie 1st mort. 1868	101½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98¾	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	87	Gal. & Chi. ex.	98
Buff. N.Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98¾	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92½
Harlem 3d mort. '68	99	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90½
Mich. Cn. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	106	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	111¼	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Alton, 1st M.	101½
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Chi. & Al. income	93¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	95¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	88¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B.	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Lack. & West'n Bds	98½	Chi. & Gt. East'n Inc.	40
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,125,700 33, of which $235,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $351,000; Payments, $1,551,410 31; Balance, $106,689,404 98.

The report of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, according to the *American Railroad Journal*, shows that there were received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, $164,878 55 for passages; $189,496 88 for freights; $7,802 41 for express; $4,583 33 for carrying the mail; $511 for privileges—making in all a total receipt of $367,272 17. The road is represented as being in a flourishing condition, and a hope is expressed that the Company will soon be enabled to run its track as far down as Memphis. The present value of the road and equipment is estimated at $3,015,106 94.

The Central Pacific Railroad of California is complete to Cisco, 93 miles east from Sacramento City, and 12½ miles from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The elevation of the present terminus is 5,911 feet above the level of the sea.

The *American Railroad Journal* gives an abstract of the last annual report of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, from which it appears that the earnings of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, were as follows:

From passengers		$247,625 43
From freight		196,134 96
From express		26,336 11
From United States Mail		15,238 48
From rents, &c		2,114 12
Total		$487,449 10
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transportation and legal and miscellaneous expenses	$149,415 55	
Repairs of road and buildings	127,343 70	
Repairs of locomotives and cars	63,235 97	
Repairs of workshops and tools	2,500 00	
Salaries	12,016 68	
Taxes	20,552 80	
Insurance	2,071 50	
Repairs on real estate	177 82	
Extraordinary repairs, &c.	260,397 13—	627,650 15
Excess of expenditures		$140,201 05

The ordinary operating expenses, as given above, were $367,313 02. Deducting only these from the gross receipts the net earnings will amount to $120,136 08.

The financial condition of the Company Sept. 30, 1866, was as follows:

Capital stock:		
State's subscription		$2,013,987 52
Individual subscriptions		1,339,691 50
Total		$3,353,679 02
Funded debt, viz.:		
Bonds guaranteed by State, payable in 1880	$100,000 00	
Coupon bonds of 1851, payable in 1872	206,500 00	
Coupon bonds of 1854, payable in 1884	983,000 00	
State Loan, 1859-'60	210,000 00	
Coupon bonds of 1865, payable in 1876	83,000 09	
Coupon bonds issued for funding interest, payable 1877	79,500 00	
Registered bonds issued for funding interest, payable 1870	3,625 03	
Bonds issued for dividends in 1851, payable 1866	23,116 00	
Bonds issued for dividends in 1853, payable 1875	82,640 00	
Bonds issued for dividends in 1855, now due	16,857 00	
Bonds issued for temporary loans, now due	55,704 23	
Bonds issued for temporary loans to contractors, now due	5,880 00—	1,799,822 26
Receipts from transportation from commencement		11,663,889 67
Rent of real estate		10,244 96
Dividends uncalled for		33,076 50
Due Board of Public Works for tolls on Blue Ridge Railroad		81,801 71
Bills payable		115,964 82
Open accounts		124,842 11
Total		$17,132,321 05
Construction of road and buildings between Richmond and Staunton		2,406,710 57
Construction of road and buildings between Staunton and Covington		3,016,418 16
Locomotives, cars, machinery, &c.		541,813 82
Total cost of road		$5,964,942 55
Real estate		25,196 95
Tolls to State for Blue Ridge Railroad and Tunnel		225,049 32
Survey of short line between Richmond and Charlottesville		1,921 98
One hundred and eighty shares of Company's stock purchased		9,000 00
Interest from commencement		1,174,266 75
Dividends from commencement		1,322,681 30
Sinking fund		97,500 00
Fund for redemption of State loan		7,936 13
Transportation expenses from commencement		8,163,454 99
Bills receivable		3,601 92
Due from agents, railroad companies, &c.		106,285 81
Cash in United States currency		6,651 31
Cash in Confederate States currency		20,832 04
Total		$17,132,321 05

A dispatch from Chicago, dated Dec. 5, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

"An important decision has just been rendered by our Supreme Court which will greatly embarrass commercial transactions in this city and State. It is to the effect that warehouse receipts are not negotiable. Hitherto they have passed from hand to hand among commission men, and were readily purchased by banks the same as bank notes or any negotiable paper. The result of the decision will be that the transfer of all grain or other property in warehouses will have actually to be made or the transaction conveys no responsibility. It is understood that application will be made to the Legislature for a law to place warehouse receipts on the same footing that they have hitherto held."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., that when an appraisement consists of many sheets, it is not necessary to stamp each sheet separately, but a stamp duty is required, amounting to five cents on each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, which may be affixed in one or more stamps, without reference to the value of the articles appraised. Very respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Collector of Internal Revenue, Indianapolis.

FROM TROY.

Ship Canals—The Champlain and the Oswego Routes—Enlargement of the Erie Canal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1866.

It has not of course escaped observation that a new interest is felt in the canal affairs of the State. This has been awakened, at least in part, by the statement that those who made the survey of the Champlain Canal with a view of making this channel a ship canal, under the law last Winter, are prepared to make a favorable report, both as regards the feasibility of the project and the cost.

As a counter project, the business men of Buffalo have held a public meeting, with a view of urging upon the approaching Legislature the importance of enlarging the Erie Canal to full ship canal size.

In this latter project Oswego discovers a movement to defeat all the cherished hopes of that city for the Niagara Ship Canal, of which we shall doubtless hear more from Mr. LITTLEJOHN in the Assembly after the 1st of January. At present Oswego professes to regard with favor the ship-canal plan from the Hudson to Lake Champlain in preference to the enlargement of the Erie; but it is fair to presume the enterprising citizens really desire above all else the enlargement of the Erie to Syracuse, and the conversion of the Oswego Canal into a ship canal.

A ship canal from the Hudson to Lake Champlain is by no means a new project. As late as 1849 considerable interest was awakened with regard to it, Hon. JOHN YOUNG, at the time Commissioner of Internal Improvements in Canada, warmly urging it. The Montreal Board of Trade also warmly seconded the movement. In his report to Congress in 1852, our then Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, said:

"The construction of a ship canal *from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain*, so as to bring the propellers of Chicago to Burlington on Champlain, is now engaging the attention of the Canadian Government. The project originated with Hon. JOHN YOUNG, Chief Commissioner of the Public Works of Canada, and there is little doubt from the favor it has received from the public that it will be speedily accomplished. The cost would be between $1,500,000 or $2,000,000, and its construction is indispensable to protect the revenue of the St. Lawrence (Canadian) canals from the competition of the Ogdensburgh Railroad. The construction of such a work must produce a corresponding enlargement of the Champlain Canal, whereupon there will be a connection between Lake Erie and tide-water on the Hudson, *via* the St. Lawrence, which may be navigated without transhipment downward in four or upward in five days."

The State Engineer of New-York, in his report, February, 1851, in treating of the course of trade from the West, said: "There is another, and, I apprehend, a still cheaper route by water to Lake Champlain, soon to come into competition at the North, which will produce as cheap, or cheaper, rates to Boston than the above, (*via* Ogdensburgh Railroad.) The freight by this route may find a cheaper transport to New-York than to Boston."

At the time these expressions were made, there was anxiety felt in Canada over the revenues the Canadian canals were likely to lose by the construction of the Ogdensburgh Railroad; and with us, there was not less anxiety over the prospective diversion of a large share of the trade of the West from New-York to Boston. The Secretary of the Treasury, (1849,) in a paper on "The Commerce of British America," alluded to the proposed ship canal, from the Hudson to Lake Champlain, in these words:

"To the City of New-York the construction of this work is of the greatest possible importance. With the Champlain Canal of sixty-six miles to Troy, or seventy-two to Albany, enlarged to the same size as the proposed canal, (the Chambly Canal, which unites the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain,) vessels from any Western lake could, *without breaking bulk, discharge at the port of New-York*, and could there reload with emigrants or merchandise for the West."

How far the multiplication of railroad routes at the West, and particularly in our own State, had tended and are to continue to tend to divert the trade of the West from the City of New-York, and what effort, if any, that City and the Hudson River interests are disposed to make to checkmate such diversions, the future must determine. During our late war the importance of converting both the Champlain and Oswego Canals to ship canal size was much discussed, and probably the subject has not been lost sight of in the minds of some thinking men at Washington.

It is altogether probable that a channel, from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence, sufficiently large to accommodate the largest lake ships, could be provided at a cost not to exceed $6,000,000, using the present Champlain Canal to Lake Champlain, and the Chambly Canal from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence as a basis. However, the report soon to be made to the Legislature, by those who have been engaged in making the survey, will throw more precise light on the subject, and the report will be awaited with interest.

HUDSON.

The University of Michigan.

From the annual report of the President of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, it appears that during the past year the whole number of students in the literary department was 358, as follows: Seniors, 48; juniors, 41; sophomores, 50; freshmen, 93; higher chemistry, 70; selected studies, 47. In the law department the number was 385, and in the medical, 467. Total in University, 1,205. The City of Ann Arbor has issued and presented bonds for $8,000, to be applied to improving the Observatory, the condition that the Regents should appropriate a like sum having been complied with. The President asks for an endowment fund of $25,000 to make the Observatory a permanent one. The President also gives an interesting report concerning the Zoological and Botanical Departments, and the Museum. The number of students registered up to the 30th of November, was 1,184, divided as follows: Law, 380; literary, 289; medicine, 515.

Mass in Paris for the Artists on the Evening Star.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

PARIS, November, 1866.

The Dramatic Artists' Association here celebrated this morning, at St. Roch, a mass for the unfortunate artists who perished on the *Evening Star*. A catafalque was raised at the entrance of the choir. All the artists—lyric and dramatic—in Paris were present. The manager of the French Comedy and the superintendent of the theatres (M. CAMILLE DONCET) were also in attendance. The families of the victims wore deep mourning. The most distressing scenes took place at the close of the service. The widow of poor CLARENCE, who died here a few weeks since, was so affected by the sobbing cries and moans heard all around her that she was seized with hysterics and was carried out of the church. The father of poor Mlle. DU MERY—who is believed to have been the unfortunate woman who hung on a boat by her hands for several hours—so bed and moaned in a heart-rending way and at last fainted from excessive grief. The families of many of the victims have been plunged into the deepest poverty by the loss of those on whom they were dependent for their daily bread. I have heard of one old lady whose daughter and son-in-law left their children with her. They went down in the ship, and she, with her poor grand children (who were entirely dependent on her children) do not know where to procure the means of living. Among the victims was a Mlle. MARITA CAMPANA, whom fate tried its best to save from death, but the poor girl would rush to her watery grave. She was well known here. She played for some time at the Belleville Theatre; then she went to Constantinople, where she played for a year, and she was engaged there when Mons. ALHAIZA enlisted her. She was informed of her engagement to go to New-Orleans just in time to quit Constantinople and reach Havre when the Company embarked, provided she traveled constantly by express trains. She embarked on *L'Illyssus*, the French steamship of the Messageries Imperiales. When Marseilles was made, the mistral blew with such violence and the sea was so rough that the steamship was unable to enter the port, and was obliged to take refuge in the harbor of La Ciotat. Mlle. MARITA CAMPANA then begged the Captain of the steamship to allow her to land with the mails and go to Marseilles with them; she explained to him how necessary it was for her to reach Havre on a given day. He consented. She reached the Marseilles and Paris Railway station after the ticket and baggage offices were closed. She appealed to the station-master to allow her to take a place in the train then about to leave, and she wrung consent from him too. She reached Paris after the transatlantic steamship had sailed from Havre. She took the railway and reached it just in time to take the *Ville de Paris*, which bore her comrades to America. The passage of the *Ville de Paris* was singularly stormy and uncomfortable. She embarked on the ill-fated *Evening Star*. You know the rest! The person designated on the list of passengers as "J. BONNE DE CAMPANA," was Mlle. MARITA CAMPANA's chambermaid, named JOSEPHINE.

On the same day the artists of the Havre Theatre had a similar mass celebrated in their cathedral. They went in procession from the theatre to the church and returned in procession. The municipal authorities at Havre were present at the mass.

Liberal Gifts to an Ohio University.

Mrs. ELIZA CHRISMAN, of London, Ohio, presented, through Rev. C. C. MCCABE, of Columbus, a grand sum of $10,000 for the endowment of a chair of Biblical Literature in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. This munificent donation, says the Madison County *Union*, completes the endowment of the above-named chair from her, and with her gift to the Methodist Episcopal Church in London, in erecting and furnishing a chapel at the cost of $7,000, swells her "Centenary" contributions to the sum of $27,000. Other contributions have been and are now being made in Madison County, which, it is thought, will swell the entire "Centenary contributions" in the county to $45,000 or $50,000.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

JUDSON & CO.,

BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,

H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election by the stockholders of seven Trustees, to manage the stock, property and concerns of the PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 13th day of December, inclusive. By order of

AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The holders of the above bonds are invited to a meeting which will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of December, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange and News-room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., to consider a proposition of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri in regard to the same.

ADOLPHUS MEIER,
GEO. PARTRIDGE,
Committee in behalf of Pacific Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

$50,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN WHO can command this amount in cash will be given an interest in one of the most valuable mining properties in the United States, situated within four hours of New-York City.

The mines are fully developed, inexhaustible and have been worked for several years at a large profit. The money will be secured by valuable real estate and machinery, and will double itself in a year. The matter is open to the most searching investigation which will be afforded. The very highest New-York reference given and expected. Address, confidentially, A. W., *Tribune* Office.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th of January next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 23 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of MONDAY, 10th December inst.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

D. J. MERRILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108⅛	108⅜	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	112⅝	113	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅛	106⅜	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	108	108⅛	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅛	106⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	115⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	107	107⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 " new, '65	108⅞	109	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅜	113⅝
10-40 Registered	99⅞	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅜	111⅝
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110⅝
Gold	137⅛	137⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
August, 7-30	105⅜	105⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	109⅞

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK

Will remove to

NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.,

On or about Dec. 15.

BANKERS' AND DEALERS' ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
DEC. 3, 1866.

Schedules of (30) Thirty or more Seven and three-tenths Coupons, payable Dec. 15th, inst., will now be received for examination.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said company's railroad, known as the Second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York within 2 years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
F. HAVEN, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling-stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

DEC. 4, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the mortgage, executed by said company to Edward W. Dunham, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

December 4, 1866. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,

which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT,
JOHN M. STUART, Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock on the 15th December instant.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend from the profits of the Company of Four per Cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 24th inst. to Stockholders of that date.

Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid the dividend at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after the 24th inst.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
3D-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.

INTEREST ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, at the rate of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, commencing Jan. 1.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE A. HEARN,

NO. 425 BROADWAY,

Has now open a large assortment of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,

NO. 147 EAST 9TH-ST.,

Have just received from Paris, latest style of Reception Bonnets,

VELVET AND FLOWER HEAD-DRESSES,

and many novelties in Trimmings, Ornaments, &c., &c.

N. B.—Dressmaking in the last Parisian style.

WET SILKS, WET SILKS,

Very slightly damaged on the voyage.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,

will offer this week

1,500 yards splendid plaid and striped silks, at $1 and $1 25 per yard, worth $2.

Also, great bargains, from auction, in black and solid colored silks at less than the gold cost.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A great chance for bargains.
Lace and muslin curtains at half price.
Another fall in cotton goods.
Great reduction in table damask,
Towelings, napkins, sheetings and diapers.
500 pairs of the cheapest blankets in the City.

T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av.,
Near 8th-st.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES,
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
AND
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 9th-st.,

Offer for the remainder of the season their large and elegant stock of

CLOAKS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Consisting of
VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
SILK CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE CLOAKS,
HOUSE AND BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c.
ALSO,

Great inducements presented in the Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department, such as

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, (complete.)
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, (latest styles,)
BREAKFAST ROBES, &c.
JUPE IMPERATRICE SKIRT.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 9th-st.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF MOST EXTRAORDINARY Bargains, too numerous to mention, some half cost of importation. Call and examine.

N. B.—One case of Colorado cloth, $4 per dress, just half cost.

W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Wholesale trade very dull and manufacturers failing.
RETAILERS FULL OF DEAR GOODS
And no customers to buy them. The reason is
OLD STOCKS ARE NOW WORTH
BUT 50c. TO THE DOLLAR.
And most merchants are not willing to meet a loss by clearing out their goods at half price.
OUR TRADE INCREASING EVERY WEEK.
All caused by marking down OLD goods and selling
NEW GOODS AT NEARLY COST.

Ladies residing in Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and the surrounding country will find themselves richly repaid by buying goods of us. Having two stores, we are able to buy big auction lots cheap.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS 12½c.; former price 18c.
FINE GOODS 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS 3_c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
10,000 BLANKETS NEARLY HALF PRICE.
GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. Former Price ....$3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00. Former Price .... 4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50. Former Price .... 4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3. Former Price .... 5 00.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
The decline in Blankets has been very great.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS: 25c., 37½c. and 50c.
Well worth 37½c., 50c. and 62½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. Former Price ....37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 31c. Former Price ....44c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.
Former Price ....50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These Flannels are just in from auction.
Also, BIG LOTS MERINOS, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinos from 25c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

DOWN WITH THE PRICES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
REGARDLESS OF COST,
REGARDLESS OF COST.

500 Embroidered Sets....$1 00—Warranted worth.....$2
350 Embroidered Sets.... 1 50—Warranted worth.... 3
375 Embroidered Sets.... 2 00—Warranted worth.... 4
545 Embroidered Sets.... 3 00—Warranted worth.... 6
600 Embroidered Sets.... 4 00—Warranted worth.... 8

ALSO JOB LOTS OF
Point Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Cluny Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Lace Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.
Together with a fine
Selection of Chemises, Night Dresses and Drawers, Wedding Outfits, Infants' Outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, their entire stock of the RICHEST AND CHOICEST SELECTIONS FROM ALL THE EUROPEAN MARKETS, of Silks, Dress Goods, real Lace Shawls, Point Applique Sets, Handkerchiefs, Ball Dresses, &c.; real India Camels' Hair Shawls, elegantly Embroidered Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Paletots, real Russia Sable, Mink and Ermine Capes, Collars, Muffs, &c.; Alexandre's celebrated Kid Gloves.

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR HOLIDAY TRADE.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Single width Brocatelles at $1 50 per yard.
Single width Satin Damask at $3 per yard.
Triple width ditto, 3 colors, at $10.
About one-half the cost of importation.
ALSO:

An elegant assortment of rich BROCHE TAPESTRIES, REPS, EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, SATIN DAMASK BROCATELLES, &c., &c., &c., just received.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are now offering in addition to their large stock of
RICH AXMINSTER, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
A fresh supply of
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
At $1 75 per yard.
Also, an extra quality of
BODY BRUSSELS IN NEW DESIGNS.
Also,
RUGS, MATS AND OIL-CLOTHS of extra quality.
Broadway and 10th-st.

RICH DRY GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at retail

THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
from last week's peremptory auction sales,
RICH SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
the greatest variety ever offered by us for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. The richest and cheapest
REAL POINT LACE, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, ever offered.
LACE SHAWLS, PARIS, CAMEL'S HAIR,
PAISLEY and other rich SHAWLS in great variety.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET,
first quality, at about half price of importation. Also, 5,000 DRESSES of the following goods, put up in

DRESS PATTERNS

with the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters, for convenience of customers, comprising
EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS, ALPACAS, STRIPE and CHECK POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAID and STRIPED VALENCIAS, FRENCH and AMERICAN DELAINES, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS.

CLOAKS.
GREAT SELLING OFF
At half price. Only 15 days more.
VELVET CLOAKS at $50, worth $100.

Also, imported LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, Beaver Cloaks, Sacques and Basques, sold at prices in proportion at

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., by
ADOLPH NEW.

(The store to let.)

INDIA SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

DESIRABLE SHAWLS, IN LONG AND SQUARE, At $200 each. Also all the finer grades.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS

from 25 cents per yard upwards,
will be largely replenished on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
with new and handsome styles received by last steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

H. O'FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 8TH-av., one door east of 8th-av., is offering the largest stock in the City of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also, the choicest selection of parlor and bedroom furniture. Anxious to reduce our immense stock, (over half a million,) I will sell at a great sacrifice during the holydays. All goods warranted.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,

AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!

FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS,
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES,
Suitable for the holidays.
ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES
in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and
RICH EMBROIDERIES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS! REDUCED PRICES!

A full assortment of desirable Winter dress goods at retail,

AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A FURTHER DECLINE IN DRY GOODS.
A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., offers more cheap goods this week.

5 cases American prints, fast colors, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.

3 cases best American delaines, 12 yards for $2 50 and $3.

Real Scotch Winsey skirting reduced to 50c. per yard, worth $1.

Great reduction in rich dress goods:
Merinoes,
Empress cloths,
Poplins, &c.

A splendid chance to buy for the holidays.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

Intended expressly for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Put up in full dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and

ARRANGED ON TABLES,

For the convenience of customers, and to facilitate sales.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S.
AUCTION LOTS ALPACAS, 25c., 28c., 31c., 37c.
AT FOSTER & WELSH'S,
AUCTION LOTS ENGLISH MERINOS, 25c., 31c., 37c.
AT FOSTER & WELSH'S,
AUCTION LOTS PLAIDS, 25c., 31c., 37c.
AT FOSTER & WELSH'S,
AUCTION LOTS BLACK MOHAIR, 62½c., worth $1.
AT FOSTER & WELSH'S,
ALL WOOL MERINOES, 75c., $1, $1 25.
AT FOSTER & WELSH'S,
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, $1, worth $1 75.
ON DRESS GOODS YOU CAN SAVE ONE-HALF.
No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S.
MUSLINS, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
THE BEST MAKES, white, 31c., sold elsewhere 40c.
BLANKETS (gray,) $2 75, $3, $4, $5 a pair.
ALL WOOL, (white,) $4, $5, $6, $7 a pair.
One case BLANKETS, all wool, $5, worth $9 a pair.
One case white Canton Flannels, 25c. worth 37c.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS, 37c., 40c. 44c., 50c.
NOTE CAREFULLY NAME AND ADDRESS.
FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st.

MUSLINS DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

At last the prices of bleached Muslins, which were unreasonably high, have come down, and the decline is not one or two cents, but fully six cents per yard. Not having any stock on hand, because we expected this decline, we could buy at the reduced prices, and are enabled to undersell those who have old stock to dispose of. Price our Muslins before you buy elsewhere.

ADOLF KUSTER,
No. 225 8th-av.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL OUR
SILKS, MERINOES, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,

At those extremely low prices which have drawn such crowds of customers during the last month, when every body complains of dull times.

Call and examine our stock.

ADOLF KUSTER,
No. 225 8th-av.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

BARGAINS IN SILKS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, PALETOTS, &C.

Bright Colored Silks from $1 per yard and upward.
Paris made Sacques, Basques, &c., at $10, $12 and $15.
Greatly below cost of importation.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st, East side.

BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Merino and Poplin Dresses.
Boys' Overcoats and Cloth Suits.
Infants' Clothing in new styles.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AT MME. ROULLIER-AUGIER'S, No. 6 West 11th-st., ladies will find the choicest assortment of Parisian goods. Bonnets, Belts, Flowers, Fans, Lace Collars, Laces, Linen of every description, Dress Articles, Jewelry, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, India Shawls, Cloaks, Opera Manteaux, Coiffures de Perles et de Fleurs. This well-known and long-established house carries on always the dressmaking in the latest style.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
of
PARIS AND VIENNA

FANCY BOXES.

for confectionery, gloves, handkerchiefs, jewelry, &c., just received and for sale.

HENRY MEYER, No. 51 Vesey-st.

5,000 DOLLS,

and toys of every description,
WORK-BOXES, PORTFOLIOS,
WRITING-DESKS, GLOVE-BOXES, ALBUMS,
AT H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR,
No. 377 Sixth-av. and 23d-st.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Just received, at reduced premium gold,

BONNETS AND CLOAKS.

All orders for soirees and traveling dresses promptly attended to.

Mlle's. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO.,
Dress and cloak makers.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—TO WAIT UPON AN INVALID LADY.—A young girl, but a short time resident in this country, desires a position as above; is of a kind and amiable disposition; or would accept of any position offering, for which she would endeavor to please. Call at No. 327 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, having means of her own, would take charge of a widower's household; no remuneration, only a pleasant home; the most unexceptionable references. Address Mrs. DE FORREST, Station D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant man to take care of an invalid gentleman; can give the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address T. W. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for one week.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE, FIRST-Class Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., (established 15 years for select servants,) can be found constantly on hand, capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses or hotels, in City or country.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe house, two or three salesmen who can influence a near-by trade. Liberal arrangements will be made with first-class parties. Address Box No. 3,352 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; (SINGLE man;) none need apply without the best of City recommendations. Apply at 9½ A. M., at No. 20 East 15th-st.

FOREMAN WANTED—IN A LARD-OIL factory. Address, with name, references and salary expected, D. J., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional One per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1866, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

SONG OF IRON.

I am mighty in the sabre,
Fiercely wielded by the brave,
Glorious in the stalwart steamer,
Laughing at the storm and wave.

Beauteous in the palace pillars,
Saving in the pointed rod,
As it brings the deadly lightning
Quelled and harmless to the sod.

But there is a glorious essence,
Where I take my grandest power,
Giving to the RACE my surest,
Sweetest aid in danger's hour.

See! before me fly diseases!
See the darkest hydras bow!
See the rose of health and beauty
Take the palest cheek and brow.

Fly, dyspepsia! fly, consumption!
Yes, all ills are crushed at length;
For I give what human nature
Only ever needed—STRENGTH!

Shall I tell in what great essence
I can thus your spirits cheer up?
Pallid, trembling, dying sufferer,
'Tis the famed "PERUVIAN SYRUP."

The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, a new discovery in medicine that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *vital principle or life element.—Iron.*

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

Pamphlets free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey-street, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.*

TESTIMONY OF MR. PETER SHAW.

WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Dec 10, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Boston:

Gentlemen: During the Winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly-recommended remedies, with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your balsam one of the best remedies for coughs, colds, and all lung diseases, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such.

Yours truly, PETER SHAW.

Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA

in all its manifold forms.

J. W. HORNER, Esq., of Parkersburgh, West Virginia, writes to Dr. ANDERS, July 3, 1863, as follows:

"*I had 27 Running Ulcers when I commenced taking your Iodine Water, and am now entirely cured of Scrofula.*"

DR. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

is a pure solution of Iodine, *without a solvent—the most powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative known.* Circulars free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

REMEMBER—MRS. M. G. BROWN'S DAYS in New-York are MONDAY and TUESDAY. She guarantees to cure every disease flesh is heir to. Those who cannot afford to come under her treatment, can purchase her Metaphysical Discovery for $5. Depot No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, and No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Remember poor Richard's Eye Water at all druggists. Scalp renovator at the depot.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $35 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 19.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.
CELLA, Capt. GLENDELL, from New-York, Jan. 30.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
CALEDONIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK..........SATURDAY......Dec. 15
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 22
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 29
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY......Jan. 5
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA ARE REQUESTED to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 12th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Dec. 5
HECLA..........Dec. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 22.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 3 P. M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 31 | MONDAY..........Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 38 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
So'e Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

FREIGHT
received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.

For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of cargo per bark TWILIGHT, from Liverpool will please call at the office of the undersigned without delay, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters,
No. 62 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:26 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 5:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

ATLANTIC YACHT RACE.

EXCURSION TO LIGHTSHIP.
The fast-sailing sea-going steamer, CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, will leave Peck-slip, East River, 9 A. M., Fulton Ferry Brooklyn, 9½, and foot Desbrosses-st., North River, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to starting place of the yachts, off Sandy Hook, and return about 4 o'clock, Tuesday, Dec. 11. Number limited to 100. Tickets $2 each, to be had on board, or at No. 168 South-st. N. B. —No refreshments to be had on board.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED.—WANTED immediately, a steam engine and boilers of about forty-horse power, in good condition. Address Box No. 198 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES BOARDED AT FIFTH-AV. Stables, corner 44th-st. and 5th-av., with best of care for $30 per month.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR INVESTMENT,
BY ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.
On Broadway, near Leonard, extra size, two fronts.
On Broadway, near Franklin, extra size, two fronts.
On Broadway, above Spring, 25x200.
On Broadway, above Union-square, whole front.
On 17th-st., opposite Union-square, running through to 18th-st., large plot of ground.
On Walker, White, Howard and Elm sts.
On Mercer-st., near Spring-st.
On Spring-st., near Mercer-st.
On Prince-st., near Mercer-st.
On Amity-st., near Mercer-st., extra front.
On Crosby-st., near Spring-st.
On 4th-av., a corner suitable for a hotel or public building.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LANDS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.
A valuable tract of agricultural and lead mineral land, 875 acres, mile and a half from Galena, Ill.; also, several thousand acres of choice selected lands near Council Bluffs, Iowa. Splendid chance for great bargains in these properties. Apply, within ten days, to S. S. BAYLESS, at Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE VALuable property owned by the Long Island Insurance Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Fulton-st., northeast corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-st. of 38 feet and 34 feet on Front-st., with two substantial four-story, basement and sub-cellar brick buildings; the property is well located, near the Fulton Ferry, and is suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. For price and terms, apply at the office of the Company, on the premises.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—Only 1½ miles north of landing; a beautiful cottage and 4½ acres or more land if desired, commanding fine views; house contains water throughout, bath-rooms and water-closets; in superior order and suitable for a Winter or Summer residence; large stable and carriage-house, cow-stables, hennery; large ice-house; land laid out in lawn and garden; a small lake on the premises to gather ice from. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE.—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing: 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—A HOUSE, VERY completely and well furnished, having every possible invention to make a home comfortable, would be let till the 1st of May to four careful persons of one family, the owner partly boarding; in every relation is superior to a City house. Address Box No. 386 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 10 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST., A LARGE first-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, superior order; $62,000; furniture if desired; others on and near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 48 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A NICE THREE-STORY, brick house, with water and gas, convenient to ferries; price $3,750, in Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to J. ELLIOTT, No. 34 South 7th-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, EMBRACING SEVERAL fine corner plots between 45th, 59th and 89th sts., and street lots variously located; also, fine plots on 11th-av., (Boulevard.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 47th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN

TO LET.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—GOTHIC cottage and quarter of an acre, at Woodstock, two miles above Harlem Bridge; six minutes' walk from horse-cars; 12 minutes from Melrose Depot. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, to let to a couple of gentlemen, at No. 4 9th-st. References required.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABRAM L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—COMMODIOUS and well-lighted rooms to let, with steam-power. Apply to JAS. E. MEYER, No. 165 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near the Hoffman House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH POWER—FROM 10,000 to 15,000 square feet in one or two rooms, two rooms of about 125 feet by 50 feet, prepared with from 15 to 25 horse power for a clean, light business. The rooms must be clean, well lighted, from 10 to 13 feet high, and in a good neighborhood. Address Post-office Box 1,415

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River, between New-York and Hudson; with new buildings and from ten to forty acres; not over two miles from the river. Address, H. G. S., Station H., New-York, giving full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED, BY A small private family; price about $350 per month; until May. Address Box No. 309 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO SINGLE OR A PARTY OF GENtlemen an elegant suite of apartments on second floor, with or without private table; respectful and capable servants; furniture new; house first-class; in 27th-st., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 4,315 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bed-room, second story, front; (unexpectedly vacated;) house and table strictly first-class. Apply at No. 37 West 32d-st., or at No. 86 Broad-st., after 10 A. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO neatly furnished rooms, with board; every convenience, gas, bath, and hot and cold water throughout the house; terms moderate; reference required. Apply at No. 138 East 35th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED, PLEASANT and convenient room, with first-class board, may be had by a couple wishing to live in a quiet family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

A LADY PUPIL DESIRES BOARD WITH a pleasant room and piano; location not below 18th-st.; terms moderate. Address LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom adjoining to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Apply at No. 146 East 23d-st.

NO. 119 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway, a parlor floor, three rooms nicely furnished, with or without board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LONG ESTABLISHED, SUCcessful and strictly cash wholesale boot and shoe business, within 200 miles of New-York: $2,500 to $5,000 capital will suffice; certainly a very rare opportunity; satisfactory reason for selling; stock small. Address, with real name and address, C. R. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WITH FROM $25,000 TO $50,000 is wanted for a hide business that will yield large profits. Address HIRAM, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

PICKED UP, ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES outside of Sandy Hook, a number of cases marked G. K. & Co. and H. & S., "Champignons."
Any person having a claim on said cases is requested to present the same to FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO., No. 266 West-st., without delay.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron in the yard, or $3 50 delivered; orders received by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C. and East 15th-st.; delivered immediately.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS

Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1865.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL BOXES

of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR
PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,

SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY of Music, No. 83 Madison-av., Piano, Violin, Theory and Vocal Music; terms $10 per quarter. Conservatory Instruction Books free. Established 1863.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH—AMERICAN ORGANS. Best by far. Call and examine.
Wholesale Agency, No. 581 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be, to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans and vinegar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The beans and vinegar will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1⅛ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

Proposals for the purchase of the above vessels will be received at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway until the 11th of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Any information desired will be given by the officer of the Company at this office.

The ARAGO will make her next regular voyage, leaving New-York on the 22d inst.

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS. Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Pat. and sole Manufacturers, at No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., New-York, with secret lockets for likenesses. Also, a great variety of other Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
A GREAT BILL
will be presented on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
comprising (for the first time this season) Mrs. Inchbald's exquisite comedy, entitled
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
revised and adapted to the present stage by Mr. Lester Wallack, and presented with appropriate scenery, costumes of the reign of William III., appointments and the following standard cast of the Theatre:

Sir Oswin Mortland	Mr. Lester Wallack
(His seventh appearance this season.)	
Lord Danberry	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Willowwear	Mr. Charles Fisher
George	Mr. T. Graham
Thomas	Mr. Ward
Richard	Mr. Cashin
Hester	Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Sarah Mortland	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Susan Courtly	Miss Fanny Morant

To conclude with the popular two-act comedy, by Buckstone, author of "Married Life," "Tom Noddy's Secret," &c., &c.,
RURAL FELICITY,
With fine scenery, appropriate costumes and full distribution, including Messrs. G. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, W. H. NORTON, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. C. WILLIAMSON, WARD, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss GREEN, Miss TIMONY, &c.

In accordance with a special request at the Box-office for the production of Boucicault's celebrated comedy entitled the
IRISH HEIRESS,
it is respectfully announced for presentation on
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
being the first and positively the only time it can be given during the present season.

MR. LESTER WALLACK'S
Nights of performance for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY, Dec. 10, in TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, in SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY, Dec. 13, in CENTRAL PARK.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14, in CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15, in TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
After which, on SATURDAY EVENING, first time this season, the excellent farce of DEAF AS A POST.
During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
replete with novel and picturesque effects—now in active rehearsal, and which will shortly be produced, written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., entitled

"OURS!"

Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES

is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS

FOR THE OPERA AND THEATRES
Can always be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading-room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
LAST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
SAMSON
by the
CECILIAN CHOIR.
CECILIAN CHOIR.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

SECURED SEATS FOR ALL THE THEATRES, OPERAS, and places of amusement can be had for any night at the Ristori Ticket-office, at CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding school. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room an tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.—By Prof. PARRAIN, diplomate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris. Teachers' school tuition warranted in three months. No. 27 Bond-st.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES.—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3.
GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss [illegible] M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN teaching in one of the highest families in the States desires a re-engagement to teach the English branches and music, (vocal and instrumental;) or would, in addition, take entire charge of household matters in a small family of unexceptionable respectability; is efficient and faithful. The advertiser will treat every answer, giving real name and residence or place of business, as confidential, and will reply, but will notice no others. Address EXCELL, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR, A GRADUATE of the Université de France, desires to give, at the pupils' residences, lessons in French to persons having some knowledge of the language. Address M. RESSOME, No. 35 Gramercy-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDucated young lady as first-class teacher in French, Italian, German, drawing, hand works and elementary branches, in a respectable family. Call at No. 222½ Grand-st.

TUTOR IN ENGLISH AND LATIN.—A gentleman would devote a few hours daily to boys or girls, at their homes. Address, appointing interview, A. L., No. 33 East 24th-st.

LECTURES.

HON. CARLISLE P. JOHNSON, AUTHOR of the popular letter urging upon the President the policy now generally admitted to have resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion, will lecture in the Brooklyn Athenæum MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Subject—*The Philosophy of Politics*—including its origin, ethical, moral and religious character. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the principal book, drug and news stores in Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

A. FAVARGER'S COURSE OF THREE lessons in French pronunciation is postponed to TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, No. 9 University-place. Tickets $5; procured at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 156 William-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

No more toothache after using
PIETON'S
Great Toothache Remedy.
It never fails to cure it instantly. Give it a trial.
Price 50 cents per bottle,
to be had at No. 6 Clinton-place, and all drug-stores in the United States.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

"THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,"
NOS. 138 AND 140 WEST 28TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT THE hospital on Dec. 9 next, for three Directors in Class No. 1, to serve for four years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Messrs. Lewis May, Wm. Seligman and Samuel A. Lewis; also, for one Director, in Class No. 4, to serve for three years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Mr. Henry Gitterman, (elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. N. K. Rosenfield,) and also for one Director in Class No. 2, to serve for one year, from Jan. 16 next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. J. Spiegelberg, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

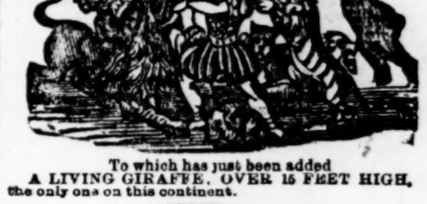
ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

BARGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, well fitted for freight and passengers, will be sold with or without furniture. Inquire on board, foot of Warren-st., every day except Tuesdays and Fridays.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
A GRAND SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE PERFORMING GIRLS IN THE ARENA
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent.

PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES.
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7¾,
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
Previous to which will be presented the amusing Fairy Spectacular Extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER,
in the course of which
A GRAND WOODEN-SHOE DANCE
will be executed by Miss Shell and Corps de Ballet.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The elegant comedy of
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
and the extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER.
Messrs. M. Levick, H. G. Clarke, G. Brookes, G. Mitchell, H. D. Guion, J. W. Norris, Daly, Milton, Atkins, Tyson, Chapman, Wesley, White, Mrs. J. J. Pryor, Miss Adele Clarke, Mrs. France, Mrs. Brookes, Mrs. Massen, Misses Fenton, Livingston, Marks, &c., will appear.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY,
AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

FRENCH OPERA.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF GALATHEE.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH OF MLLE. NADDIE,
MM. WILHEM AND DE SURMONT.
Repetitions of GALATHEE demanded.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.
The beautiful opera, GALATHEE; OR, THE LIVE STATUE!
Preceded by GENEVIEVE.
GALATHEE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1.
Ticket offices at No. 701 and No. 112 Broadway

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1866,
Fourth appearance of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, in his great role as HAMLET.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

GRAND FAIR

AND
FESTIVAL WITH PROMENADE CONCERT,
THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING till Dec. 15,
in the spacious hall of
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Music furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Theodore Thomas.
Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.
Twenty tables attended by 150 ladies. Excellently furnished refreshment saloon. Brilliant *coup d'oeil.* Unusually large and splendid array of articles precious, useful and ornamental, especially suitable for the holidays.
Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.
Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 6 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1.
Proceeds to aid in paying for the nearly completed enlargement, heating by steam and decorating of the Church.
The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

HENRY TUCKER,

The celebrated composer of popular songs, will give his FIRST GRAND CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at Steinway Hall. The following artists will assist:
Mrs. Eugen Cruger, Mr. George Simpson, Mrs. Georgie Sheppard, Mr. Frank A. Chase, Miss Kate M. Willett, (first appearance,) Mr. John N. Pattison, Geo. W. Morgan, the celebrated organist, will perform on the new organ. Messrs Geo. W. Colby and Henry Tucker, Conductors. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the music-stores. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, to be had at the hall. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
340 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
350,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
146 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, corner of 4th-st.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS,
Dec. 10 and 11, at 4 o'clock.
CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY of a gentleman of Newark, N. J., recently deceased, comprising an extensive collection of the best ENGLISH editions, in fine condition, of very valuable and scarce books in Theology, Divinity, Biblical Literature and Biography. Also, a variety of choice Miscellaneous Literature, in fine bindings, &c. Together forming one of the best libraries that has been offered at public sale for years. Catalogues are ready.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Duane.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Manager..........Mr. W. STUART.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock,
By general request, and positively for the last time, the highly successful Comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)
with its inimitably great cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
STOCKTON, TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, GIORGIO, RONCONI.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,
Rossini's immortal Comic Opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with a cast never before equaled, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, GIORGIO, RONCONI.
In active preparation Herold's celebrated opera,
ZAMPA.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's play entitled
RICHELIEU,
which will be presented with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.,
and its great cast, including
MME. METHUA SCHELLER,
MR. BARTON HILL and MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
EDWIN BOOTH in TWO PIECES,
THE STRANGER and
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
THURSDAY NIGHT, Dec. 13, RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 15,
EDWIN BOOTH, first time here, in the
APOSTATE.
Seats may be secured for MATINEE and EVENING six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
The management regret exceedingly that IMPERATIVE ENGAGEMENTS, made many weeks since, render obligatory the withdrawal, after TWO NIGHTS MORE, of Augustin Daly's picturesque drama,
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR,
JEALOUSY,
although it is still in the full career of a successful run.
MONDAY NIGHT it will be given with all its remarkable features,
THE DUEL A LA MORT,
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR,
POLE-CLIMBING—LIVE PIG CHASE—RUSTIC DANCE, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
AUTHOR'S NIGHT.
Last performance of GRIFFITH GAUNT, and Benefit of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Notwithstanding the popularity of this Drama, it must be withdrawn to give place to the Parisian Fairy Spectacle of
CENDRILLON.
A family circle (admission 50 cents) has been fitted up, and is now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN.
His first appearance in America for several years as
EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD,
EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD.
First appearance of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE
as
LUCY ASHTON,
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR,
supported by a great cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.
Continuance of
THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SERIES,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
with its great cast and highly picturesque scenery.
Admission 50 cents; children, 25 cents to matinee.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The unequaled pantomime of
TOM—TOM—THE PIPER'S SON.
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
And MRS. GREEN'S GROCERY STORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of Mr. W. H. Whalley.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX.
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
THE PACHA'S PETS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
upon which occasion
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the New-York Circus will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment alike
DELIGHTFUL TO OLD AND YOUNG!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a brilliant selection of diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE GREATEST LADY-RIDER IN THE WORLD,
whose
UNPARALLELED FEATS OF EQUITATION
are the wonder and admiration of the town.
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE CHILD WONDER,
and the entire force of
ACCOMPLISHED RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS AND PANTOMIMISTS, included in the
IMMENSE CIRCUS TROUPE
attached to this establishment, acknowledged to be
THE LARGEST AND BEST
ever brought together in America, together with all the
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
that form so prominent a feature among the attractions of this FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT.

OATMAN'S

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING RINK.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
I have the pleasure to announce to my numerous patrons that I have erected a Skating Rink—the finest in the United States—on the site of the former Balloon Amphitheatre, 59th-st., corner of 6th-av.

This is doubtless the largest Skating Rink in the world, having an area of 7,000 square yards. It is entirely surrounded by a gallery, seated, and covered overhead, with ample space for
10,000 SPECTATORS.

Attached to the Rink are handsomely-fitted reception and waiting rooms, and a carefully conducted restaurant.

LADIES ARE PROVIDED WITH EXCLUSIVE WAITING AND DRESSING ROOMS.

The entire Amphitheatre will be lighted during the evening by 200 gas jets.

The RINK will be the headquarters of the "NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB," for which ample and special provision has been made.

Music will be in attendance every afternoon and evening, conducted by an accomplished leader.

A selection can be made from the superior stock of skates in the skate-room, and ample provision is made in the cloak-room for the deposit of cloaks, &c.

An important feature of the Rink is that skaters will be at all times protected from uncomfortable wind by the surrounding galleries, which rise above the ice-level about forty feet.

In a few days the Rink will be open to visitors, and I shall be happy to receive early calls from my former patrons of the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond. They will find important changes made for their comfort during the

COMING WINTER SPORTS.
O. F. OATMAN, Proprietor.

TERMS—	Gentlemen's Season Tickets	$8 00
	Ladies' Season Tickets	5 00
	Masters' Season Tickets	5 00

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
The public is respectfully informed that the INCOMPARABLE ILLUSIONIST AND PROFESSOR OF THE ART OF CAGLIOSTRO, M. HARTZ, whose fame in the "Occult Art" has never been approached in the past or present age, will REOPEN at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, with a bewildering series of MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS, performed among the audience, who thus have the opportunity of testing the wondrous prestidigitation of the great Professor of the Arcacian science, whose feats, STARTLING and INCOMPREHENSIBLE, are novel and original. Mr. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats can be secured in advance at the Hall from 10 till 3. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE. Doors open at 1¼. Children half price. MULTUM IN PARVO—VERY SOON.

STEINWAY HALL.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY CONCERT,
Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these concerts of
MME. FANNIE RAYMOND RITTER.
First appearance in America of the celebrated violinist,
MR. WENZEL KOPTA.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor,
And his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

"Save the boy; he's worth the saving, sireless, homeless, friendless now."

CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT,

in behalf of the
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
NO. 128 FULTON-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.
At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music stores and the hotels.

LADIES' FAIR,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
21ST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
(De Garmo's Academy,)
Corner 5th-av. and 14th-st.,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11 and 12.
Open from 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, now open. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION —Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; such dances in six private lessons.

BALLS.

LINDSEY BLUES' BALL—FOURteenth Season; Irving Hall, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1866. Tickets $3; for sale by the members and at the Theatre Ticket Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Current Movements and Miscellaneous News—History of the Seventh Regiment—Circular from Gen. Jourdan—The Twenty-Second Regiment Uniform Controversy—Courts Martial—Recent Changes in the National Guard—The Examining and Retiring Boards.

The following *résumé* of National Guard news and gossip is presented for the information of those interested in military matters. Our budget this week will be found unusually interesting:

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The following correspondence explains itself, and we understand that Mr. WM. SWINTON is now engaged in compiling an authentic series of biographical sketches of such members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, as have distinguished themselves during the war:

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

DEAR GENERAL: The objections which you raised just before the close of the war, to publishing the official papers and incidents of the services of the Seventh Regiment during the rebellion, no longer exist, and we hope you will prepare the papers for publication, or allow some other competent person to do so, and thus gratify the active as well as the retired members of the corps.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
(Signed) JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.
To Gen. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1866.
Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, Lieutenant-Colonel Veterans Seventh Regiment:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th of July, requesting me to publish, or allow to be published, the history of the regiment during the rebellion. I have delayed answer until I could advise you of the selection of a person who would give a fair and impartial record of its services during that period, and I have now the pleasure to announce that I have handed the papers in my possession to Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON, the historian of the renowned Army of the Potomac, who has depicted its glorious deeds and achievements in brilliant colors, but told his story with the impress of truth and impartiality.

My objection to publishing the records of the regiment, when requested by the Veterans, before the close of the war, was for the simple reason that the captious and ill-natured would have construed it into an attempt, perhaps, to parade before the public the services of the regiment, and to manufacture applause, and so well satisfied was I of the purity of purpose with which the officers and men had performed their duty, that I could afford to leave it until the agitation of the country had somewhat subsided, and plain and honest truth should give to all of those who participated in the great struggle for the preservation of the Republic—from the greatest General down to the meanest of the rank and file—the fair meed of praise to which they might be entitled.

I have suggested to Mr. SWINTON to give biographical sketches of all the members of the regiment who joined the volunteer army, and that officers and members assist him in procuring correct information. Such as have done well should receive praise, and those whom we mourn, a tribute to their gallantry and noble sacrifice. They have given a lustre to the regiment we all love, and a bright example to their comrades.

I thank the members of the Veteran Corps for the interest they manifest in the honor and welfare of the regiment which I had the distinction to command for so long a period, embracing three years of the war, and in which I labored with my whole heart to maintain its honor untarnished, and its history to be recorded without a blush.

I am, my dear Sir, your most obedient servant,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

INTERESTING CIRCULAR FROM COL. JOURDAN.

Col. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOURDAN, commanding the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, has issued the following circular for the information and guidance of the members of his command, which will be found to be of general interest:

Correspondence.—All communications intended for the commanding officer of the regiment must be addressed to his Adjutant; those intended for the General of Brigade, to the Brigade Inspector; for the General of Division, to the Division Inspector and those for the Commander-in-Chief, to the Adjutant-General of the State, (Par. 477, State Reg.,) and in all these cases must the communication, of whatever nature it be, pass through the regular channels; in the case of a subaltern officer or an enlisted man, through his Captain to the Adjutant, and so on, (Par. 451, U. S. Army Reg., 1863). Every communication, except such as may transmit or contain the reports or returns required by the several departments, will have indorsed upon it, in the manner specified in Fig. 1 of this circular, the expression of opinion, and approval or disapproval of the officer who forwards it to higher authority. (Par. 482, State Reg.) In the matter of communications, attention is also especially directed to Par. 480-481 State Regulations. All communications, reports, returns or documents of any kind transmitted to or through these headquarters, must be written on not less than one-half of a letter sheet, but may be composed of as many such sheets as desired. This regulation is absolutely necessary, in order that they may be filed in proper shape at these headquarters or at their destination. Care will also be taken to have the outside or last page of every communication blank, to facilitate indorsement. Communications contained on paper of letter size will be folded in three equal folds; those upon cap paper, in four equal folds. The first fold, corresponding to the top of the communication, will contain the place from whence it came, the name of the writer, and a condensed *résumé* of its contents, as shown in Fig. 1, accompanying. This indorsement will be made by the first officer receiving it for transmission. The remaining folds will be devoted to the indorsement of opinion and approval, or contrary, of the officer through whose hands it is required to pass, care being taken that they follow each other in order of date; and when there is not sufficient space upon these folds for indorsement, it will be supplied by annexing slips of blank paper of corresponding width with each fold. Communications containing inclosures will have marked upon the first fold the number of inclosures, as Fig. 1, and each inclosure will be marked 1, 2 & 3, and so on. Hereafter any communication forwarded in violation of the above rules will only occasion delay to the sender, as they will be returned for correction. No report, return, or information required to be sent or furnished to these Headquarters, nor any application for furlough or leave of absence, for excuse from any duty, or the granting of any request will be received verbally; all such communications must be in writing, and in accordance with rules above given. Every person making an official communication, will affix his name, rank and corps, (Par. 476, State Reg.,) and the signature must, in all cases, be his own. This rule applies to all company reports and returns, which must be signed by the Commandant in person.

Orders.—General orders will be habitually issued from these headquarters in printed form. Special orders in writing. Every company commander will keep a file of all general orders, and such special orders as he may receive, and should general orders not be received in regular order he will at once notify the Adjutant of the omission. (Par. 470, State Reg.) The files of orders so accumulated are company property, and as such, will be turned over by each officer at the expiration of his term or upon otherwise ceasing to hold command, to his successor in office. (Par. 469 State Reg.) It is enjoined upon all officers to cultivate the habit of noting upon every order, communication or document, of whatever nature, received by them, either from, or for transmission to, these headquarters, the date of receipt at the moment of receiving it. Each officer through whose hands communications are required to pass will use all due diligence in their transmission. (Par 479, State Reg.) Every general order will be read at the three next drills, meetings, or other assemblages of the company following its receipt by the commandant thereof.

Books.—Every commandant of a company, temporarily or otherwise, will see that correct copies of all orders issued by him are kept in the company order-book furnished for that purpose, (Par. 484-485, State Reg.,) and whenever such order shall be based upon any general or special order from regimental headquarters, whether in promulgation or otherwise, the regimental order to which it relates shall precede and be copied with it. The official whose signature shall be appended to the company order when issued, will also sign the order when entered in the order-book. The descriptive book being the most important record in the company for regiment, care will be taken to make it a reliable and comprehensive book of reference; to this end it will be frequently examined by the company commander, and all omissions [illegible] that the [illegible] supplied, in order [illegible] may be promptly entered upon the general descriptive book at regimental headquarters, and a complete record of every officer and man of the command be thus constantly within the reach of the regimental commander. The letter-book will contain copies of all communications written by the commandant or either of the officers of the company upon official business. In the keeping of the company books the commandant may assign them to such of his subalterns, or non-commissioned officers, as he may see fit, but will be held personally responsible that they are kept posted up to date. For the purpose of guarding against omissions or neglect in the proper keeping of the company books and records, they will be submitted to the Adjutant, at regimental headquarters, for inspection and correction, quarterly, on the first Thursday of January, April, July and October, in each year.

Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage.—Articles of clothing, or camp and garrison equipage, (unless specially provided for,) when once drawn and issued, cannot be returned to or received by the Quartermaster, except as "unserviceable stores," after having received the action of a Board of Survey, or "for storage and safe keeping." In the latter case, the Quartermaster will give only his memorandum receipt therefor, stating that they have been accepted for that purpose; and such stores, previous to being turned over to him for storage, must be properly and compactly put up in packages, with the letter of the company conspicuously marked thereon, when they will be allowed to remain in the Quartermaster's storehouse, as the property of the officer so turning them in, and subject to his disposal. The intention of these regulations is not to impose additional labor, but to facilitate and save it, which their practice will soon make apparent.

THE UNIFORM OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The TIMES announced a few weeks ago that in all probability the changes proposed by the Board of Officers in the Twenty-second Regiment in the uniform of that command, would not go into immediate effect, owing to the persistent antagonistic action of Companies C and F. It was also stated at that time that a committee had visited Albany in behalf of these companies, who received from the Governor a courteous reception, and a promise from the Executive that no hasty action would be taken in the premises. We took occasion also to point out the apparent fact that the proposed additions to the uniform of the Twenty-second would cost too much in comparison with charges made to other regiments. Last Sunday a communication was received from the Committee on Uniform, and published for their benefit. We now publish a second communication on the subject, from the other side of the question. This must close the controversy as far as it relates to our columns, as the subject has now been sufficiently discussed. We cannot refrain, however, from remarking that there evidently is something radically wrong in the management of the Twenty-second Regiment's affairs, else this controversy would not have assumed its present proportions. The reader is referred to the following communication for further information on the subject:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Sunday's TIMES contained a communication on this subject which deserves notice from us, as much for its ingenuity as for the highly respectable source whence it emanates. In that communication the statement is disputed "that some one is to make a good thing out of the contract" for the alterations. Will the Committee assert that these alterations are not being made by the advice and active coöperation of interested parties? Or will they deny that a certain firm have engaged to have manufactured a die costing $1,000, to be their own exclusive property, and so be used in ornamenting the dress hat? If these are facts, what will prevent some one "making a good thing out of the contract?" The testimony of experts fully substantiates the assertion that for every article specified too much is charged. Who is to get this overplus? It is not supposed that any of the Committee are interested, but that they have been misled by interested tradesmen is a fair deduction. That there was a vote taken on the epaulets last Spring is true, but the important fact is omitted, that the regiment was so evenly divided that the project was abandoned. Hence came the *misunderstanding* in regard to ordering the "millinery" from Paris, so facetiously alluded to by the committee. It is fair to assume that if there had been *less* opposition there would have been *no* "misunderstanding." The statement that three-quarters of the entire regiment are in favor of the alterations, has never been tested. On the contrary, two of the largest companies—C and F—with a respectable minority in all the other companies, have voted in the negative. The vote last Spring was taken while in regimental line. Is it not fair to presume that if the same course had been pursued in the present case the vote in opposition would have been the same? The method of voting on ordinary drill nights, when not more than half the company is present, and also taking the vote without previous notice, is proof that no fair decision has been given.

We sincerely believe, Mr. Editor, that the adoption of these alterations would be fatal to the best interests of the regiment. The rank and file are now overburdened with expense. Why increase the exactions? Men of ordinary means cannot afford it, and those more affluent prefer other ways of spending their money. This single question of expense will be a fatal blow to recruiting. If we count up the cost of the present uniform, and then add thereto the cost of the proposed alterations, the amount is no small sum. As a contrast, compare the new uniform of the Seventh Regiment. Its entire cost is about $17 per man in addition to State allowance. This is for an entire suit, including overcoat. Now, for the few additions proposed to be made in the Twenty-second we are asked to pay about $13 per man! We have as good an organization as any regiment in the First Division; but it is a notable fact that it costs more to be a member of our regiment than any other in the State. This is simply because of the endless inventions contrived to spend money. Our regiment recruited about two hundred men last year, and yet we inspected only thirty more than the year before. Why? Is it not because of the expense incurred by many of the companies in fitting up their rooms? Ought they not to be rid of these liabilities before incurring new ones? Would it not be well for our Board of Officers to turn their attention to the heavy regimental debt now due? In regard to the "unreasonableness" and conduct "subversive of discipline" imputed to the two objecting companies, it is difficult to comprehend what is meant. If the idea is that the rank and file have really nothing to do with the matter, except to pay the expenses, it should have been more clearly expressed. This "stand and deliver" doctrine has become so popular in the minds of many of our officers that they really believe that when a man is enlisted his pocket is also, and they have as much control over one as the other. As to the "scant favor" predicted from the Commander-in-Chief, we are content to abide the result. Our course has been taken in the interest of the regiment, and we believe the result will show that citizen soldiers "know their rights and dare maintain them."

Respectfully, yours,
THE ALBANY COMMITTEE.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT'S VISIT TO PARIS.

In consequence of the members of the Seventh Regiment having declined the invitation extended to them by American residents of Paris to visit that city, Col. CLARK has forwarded the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866. }
Rev. A. R. Burlingame and others, Americans resident in Paris:

GENTLEMEN—Your very kind and flattering invitation to this regiment to visit Paris during the great Exposition in 1867 having been carefully considered by its officers and members, I am directed as their official representative to respectfully decline the same. Although fully appreciating your partiality and favor in desiring that this regiment should represent the citizen soldiery of the Great Republic on that occasion, and although recognizing the fact to which you allude—that such a visit would probably revive old associations and cement the friendship which has existed without interruption between the two nations since the war of American Independence, still, business pursuits, domestic ties, and the large expenditure of time and money necessarily involved, compel the officers and members of the regiment to forego the pleasure of a trip to Paris in 1867. Hoping and believing that the genius of America will be fully and truly represented at the great Exposition, and that you, Americans resident in Paris, will have additional reasons to be proud of your country and your countrymen,

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EMMONS CLARK,
Col. comd'g Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

In accordance with brigade orders, a court-martial, of which Lieut.-Col. R. B. JORDAN is President, will be held at the Fourteenth Regimental Armory on Wednesday, 19th day of December, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all delinquencies from the inspection and last regimental parade, and such other business as may be brought before it. Company commanders will without delay send their returns of the above-mentioned parades, together with their "squad warrants and returns," to the President of the Court.

Gen. ASPINWALL has issued an order directing the assembling of a Court-martial, to consist of Brig.-Gen. JOSHUA M. VARIAN, Third Brigade, N. G., President, and Col. HARMON D. HULL, Fourth Infantry, N. G., and Col. THEODORE W. PARMELE, Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. Members will convene on Thursday, the 20th inst., at the Armory of the Third Cavalry, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, New-York City, for the trial of Col. D. C. MINTON, First Cavalry, N. G., on certain charges and specifications preferred against him by Captain HENRY FISHER, First Cavalry, N. G. Col. RAPALLO, Division Judge-Advocate, will conduct the case.

The charges against Col. MINTON are serious in their character, the first being "habitual drunkenness," and the second for "unofficerlike conduct." One of the specifications to the latter charge was that Col. MINTON, having been appointed by Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY to hold a regimental court-martial, and take advantage of that circumstance, and wrongfully induced Private FREDERICK ROSENBROOK, member of Company K, of First Regiment Cavalry, to pay him the sum of five dollars, which the Colonel appropriated to his own use, falsely representing to the said ROSENBROOK that he would be released from a fine of ten dollars, which had been imposed upon him by said court.

An adjourned meeting of the Court-martial having the case of Second Lieut. PATRICK CASEY under consideration, was held on the 21st ult. Complainant and his witnesses not appearing, counsel for defence moved that the case be dismissed. The Court was thereupon cleared for deliberation; on reopening was adjourned until the 5th inst. On Wednesday, pursuant to such adjournment the Court reassembled. On the opening of the Court counsel for defence inquired "if the decision of the Court on the former evening was referred to the commander or the officer ordering the court, for his approval," and being answered in the negative, had the following protest entered on the minutes: "Counsel for said PATRICK CASEY objects to proceeding further in this matter—the prisoner is present to hear that decision—and declines further to proceed unless under protest."

The Court deciding that the case should go on, Col. THOMAS LYNCH took the stand; but before being sworn, counsel for accused asked to see the order for the parade of the 29th of August. This not being in court, it was suggested to save time; that the witness proceed while the order was being procured. This was objected to on the part of the prisoner, as the order was important for the defence, the prisoner had not been represented by counsel until he had plead to the charges and demanded a trial. If he (counsel) had been present at the first meeting, he would have pointed out several fatal objections to further proceedings; for example, the charges were not signed by the arresting officer, and again that the Court was organized within five days after notice; whereas the law says it should not assemble until ten days after a copy of list of the officers named as detailed for said Court was served upon the prisoner. The prosecution could not give any evidence of that order, until it was produced. The counsel appealed to the Judge-Advocate to say if that was not the law, his client, if convicted, must be convicted according to law; if acquitted, it would be by the same rule.

The Judge Advocate replied that as the appeal was made to him as a lawyer he would state that evidence of the substance of the order could be given, if it were proved that the order was lost.

Counsel for Accused—But such is not probable in this case.

Col. LYNCH thereupon directed Adjt. O'NEILL to go to the regimental armory and bring the order, and the Court took a recess until his return. In half an hour Adjt. O'NEIL returned and stated that he could not find a copy of such order. The Court was thereupon cleared for deliberation. On reopening the Court was declared adjourned to Monday, the 10th instant.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Dec. 1, 1866.

Third Brigade—Joshua M. Varian, Brigadier-General, Nov. 20, *vice* William Hall, retired.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Benjamin T. Phillips, Chaplain, Nov. 24, *vice* W. H. Phillips, resigned; Jacob Ditlez, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 20, *vice* Wasserman, left the district.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Frederick Jocher, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 22, *vice* A. Werner, resigned; Frederick Unbekant, Major, Nov. 23, *vice* K. Krenkel, resigned.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry—George Seaver, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 4, *vice* Frank Ruhlman.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Wm. S. Searle, Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 21, *vice* N. H. Camp, resigned; John McKenna, Captain, Oct. 9, *vice* M. Timpane, resigned; James Hennessey, First Lieutenant, Oct. 9, *vice* McKenna, promoted; William K. Barlow, Adjutant, Nov. 14, *vice* James W. Garfield, left the district.

Forty-first Regiment of Infantry—George C. Ritter, Engineer, July 28, *vice* C. Tucker; Warren L. Baker, Quartermaster, July 28, *vice* L. Taylor.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Michael Hack, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 21, *vice* T. Palley, resigned; Alexander Kaltenbach, Nov. 9, *vice* S. Zuschlag, promoted; Charles E. Hyatt, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 21, original vacancy.

Sixty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Winsor B. French, Colonel, Dec. 1, new appointment.

Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry—John Egan, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 5, *vice* John H. Ryan, resigned.

Eighty-second Regiment of Infantry—William D. Frederick, First Lieutenant, Nov. 24, *vice* J. P. S. Van Auken, resigned.

Ninety-first Regiment of Infantry—George W. Millspaugh, Captain, Sept. 8, *vice* Theo. Mills, removed from district; Milo Seagears, First Lieutenant, Sept. 8, *vice* Millspaugh, promoted; Robert Sawyer, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 8, *vice* John Wood, resigned; Glover Chapham, Engineer, Sept. 1, *vice* A. Coleman, declined; Arthur Hagan, Adjutant, Sept. 1, *vice* W. Brundage, declined.

Ninety-second Regiment of Infantry—Robert P. Grant, Colonel, Oct. 30, *vice* John C. Holly, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Nov. 27, 1866:

Third Regiment, John McAuliffe, Second Lieutenant, declined; Third Regiment, John A. Butler, First Lieutenant, declined; Fourth Regiment, R. Lloyd Roberts, First Lieutenant, declined; Fourth Regiment, E. Bayard Webster, First Lieutenant, declined; Sixth Regiment, Andrew Lang, Captain, ill health; Sixth Regiment, Harron Casparz, Captain, removal from district; Eleventh Regiment, Kassimer Krenkel, Major, term of service expired; Eleventh Regiment, Adam Werner, Second Lieutenant, physical disability; Eleventh Regiment, Edward Mass, Captain, term of service expired; Twelfth Regiment, A. H. Bell, Second Lieutenant, disability; Twelfth Regiment, James A. Mandeville, First Lieutenant, removal from district; Thirteenth Regiment, James B. Bach, First Lieutenant, term of service expired; Sixteenth Regiment, George E. Coe, Captain, declined; Sixteenth Regiment, John Daggett, First Lieutenant, declined; Twenty-second Regiment, James F. Cox, Colonel, declined; Twenty-second Regiment, William Man, First Lieutenant, declined; Twenty-second Regiment, D. B. Gilbert, Captain, declined; Twenty-third Regiment, Allen L. Bassett, Captain, removal from district; Twenty-third Regiment, Elias S. Tompkins, Second Lieutenant, ill health; Twenty-fourth Regiment, James W. Garfield, Adjutant, absence from district; Twenty-seventh Regiment, Luther S. Gregory, Captain, absence from district; Forty-fourth Regiment, H. Clay Preston, Major, declined; Fifty-first Regiment, Nicholas Downs, Captain, term of service expired; Fifty-second Regiment, Henry Molliter, Second Lieutenant, declined; Fifty-fourth Regiment, Thomas Ruff, First Lieutenant, term of service expired; Fifty-fifth Regiment, Jeremiah M. Barter, First Lieutenant, declined; Sixty-ninth Regiment, James Foley, Captain, absence from district; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Anthony Crossin, First Lieutenant, declined; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Karner Watson, Captain, term of service expired; Sixty-ninth Regiment, James Dolan, Second Lieutenant, declined; Sixty-ninth Regiment, William Fogarty, Captain, declined; Seventy-sixth Regiment, Albertus A. Conley, Captain, declined; Seventy-sixth Regiment, Ceylon Isbell, Second Lieutenant, physical disability; Seventy-sixth Regiment, Freeman Schermerhorn, First Lieutenant, declined; Seventy-ninth Regiment, William H. Ellis, First Lieutenant, declined; Eighty-second Regiment, John F. Shaffer, First Lieutenant, removal from district; Eighty-fifth Regiment, H. S. Pratt, Captain, declined; One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Richard Ould, Captain, removal from district; One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, J. H. Johnson, Second Lieutenant, removal from district; One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Aaron Dygert, Second Lieutenant, removal from district; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Philip Warner, Jr., Second Lieutenant, declined.

THE EXAMINING AND RETIRING BOARDS.

The following orders from general headquarters are published for the information of those concerned:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1866. }

Special Orders No. 362.—The Examining Board of Officers of the National Guard, organized by General Orders No. 19, series of 1865, under section 91 Military Code, of which Brig.-Gen. JAMES B. SWAINE is President, is hereby ordered to convene at the General Headquarters in the City of Albany, on the 12th day of December next, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the hearing of such cases as may be ordered before it.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) WM. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.
Official: C. W. BENTLEY, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Albany, Nov. 30 1866. }

Special Orders No. 363. The retiring Board of Officers of the National Guard, organized by General Orders No. 13, current series, under Section 94 Military Code, of which Brigadier-Gen. JACOB H. LANSING, commanding Twentieth Brigade, is President, is hereby ordered to convene at the General Headquarters in the City of Albany, on the twelfth day of December next, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the hearing of such cases as may come before it.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) WM. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.
Official: C. W. BENTLEY, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

ANNUAL SERMON TO THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Gen. JOURDAN, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, announces that Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR, having been reappointed Chaplain to that command, he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Agreeably to previous custom, Chaplain TAYLOR will deliver his annual discourse before the command this evening, Dec. 9, at 7:30 o'clock, at the South Congregational Church, cor. of Court and President streets. Chaplain TAYLOR having extended to the officers and men of the Thirteenth Regiment a most cordial invitation to attend divine service, as above stated, the Colonel commanding expresses the hope that the members of this regiment will embrace the opportunity thus offered to manifest their appreciation of Chaplain TAYLOR in his official connection with the regiment, as well as of the compliment conveyed in said invitation, by attending *en masse* upon this occasion. The command will assemble at the Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, at 6:30 o'clock P. M. precisely, in full uniform, including white gloves, but without side-arms, and wearing citizens' overcoats. The rank and file will wear the waist-belt, divested of boxes and bayonet-sheath. Seats sufficient to accommodate the command will be set apart in the body of the church. In the event of the weather proving stormy and unpleasant, the discourse will be postponed until the first fair Sabbath evening thereafter, when the command will assemble at the hour and place and in the manner above indicated.

AFFAIRS IN THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

In consequence of the resignation of Col. JAMES F. COX, Lieut.-Col. GEO. B. POST announces that he has assumed command of the Twenty-second Regiment. From Dec. 1, until further orders, a field officer of the regiment will take command, as instructor of the company drills of four companies each week, upon the regular drill nights of the companies. As no further orders for these drills will be given, the Captains of companies will send an early notice to the regimental commander, if for any cause a drill of his company shall not take place on the evening assigned to it by the Armory Committee. Officers of companies will see that their companies conform in drill, in all respects, to the prescribed tactics of Gen. CASEY. One copy of this order will be forwarded, through the proper channel, to each member of the command.

CHANGES IN THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. FOWLER, commanding the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, announces the following changes in that command: Lester W. Wiggins to be First Lieutenant *vice*. Blackwood, resigned; Joseph Marfing to be Second Lieutenant *vice* Barlow, resigned; George A. Satchell to be Second Lieutenant *vice* Donahue, declined. The following non-commissioned staff officers have been appointed, viz: Baldwin Cann, formerly of Company B, appointed sergeant-major, and P. H. Colgan, of Company F, drum-major of the regiment. Commandants of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, , I and K, are notified that their returns of delinquents of the Reserve Militia, have been received by the Adjutant-General of the State, and their immediate attention to the same is required. The following-named men having been expelled by vote of their respective companies, for non-attendance to drill and non-payment of fines and dues; the expulsions have been approved: Company B—Charles H. Beardsley, Samuel Baily, William Dixon, Patrick Dolan, George Erphott, Morris Foly, John Jochum, Frank Kane, John Kelly, A. McGhary, Chas. Brady, John Montgomery, John Moriarity, John McCleary, Edwin Pearce, Dennis Sullivan, Jos. Styier, Bernard McGrath, Thomas Gender, James Scott, Jas. W. Quinn, Francis Williams. D Company—Wm. S. Smith, George Wright, Fred. Zang, James Creghan, Patrick Kelly, John E. Shaw, Timothy Nolan, James B. Shields, William Revere, James Warren. H Company—Corporal John H. H. Jelly, Privates Wm. W. Davis, Louis Jacobs, Patrick Kealth, Joseph S. Allen, John E. Cook, Franz Daniels, Chas. A. Border, Thos. Henry. I Company—Patrick Keenan, James Gilbert, Thomas Kernsey, William Korriran, Rudolph Flossman, John Kelly, Augustine Maning, John D. Weston, James Keith, William Morgan, Ferres Cushing, John C. Bennett, William Jacobs, Robert Kay, Jos. Hicks, Elias H. Moore. K Company—Corporal Ferdinand Young, Privates John Casey, John Collins, George F. Landers, James McCutchen, Morris M. McCarthy, William Phillips, James Phalen, Charles Patterson, John Smith, John Summers, John Tuttle, J. B. Vail, Eleazer Evans, James McKee, John Irish.

The Fourteenth Regiment are now holding a series of wing drills; the right wing, consisting of Companies H, I, C, F and K, will assemble for instruction and drill at the regimental armory at 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday, the 19th inst., and Friday evening, 18th January, 1867. The left wing, consisting of Companies B, E, G, A and D, will assemble at the same place and hour for like purpose on the evening of Thursday, the 20th inst., and Wednesday 9th and Tuesday 23d days of January, 1867. The right wing drills hereby ordered, with two regimental drills to be held in the arsenal in the month of February, and two in the month of March, and theoretical instruction for officers, for which a subsequent order will be issued, will be the course of regimental instruction for the season. The field and staff will attend all the drills. The right wing drill on Tuesday evening was a decided success, and we are glad to perceive a decided improvement in the appearance of the command, and the regiment will no doubt regain its pristine vigor during the present Winter. Company D, of this regiment, (Capt. BALDWIN,) will hold a social reunion on Wednesday evening next, at Sawyer's Assembly Rooms, corner of Fulton-avenue and Jay-street, Brooklyn, when they propose having a good time generally.

THE LIGHT GUARD.

We publish the following order with great pleasure. It is some time since the Light Guard have paraded in their Winter uniform, and we shall prepare ourselves to witness a neat and soldierly display on this occasion. Everything this old organization attempt to do they do well, and we venture to say this will not be an exception. The following is an abstract of the order issued by Capt. TOMPKINS: "This Company will parade on Monday, Dec. 17, 1866, for the purpose of formally inaugurating our new Armory. Members are hereby ordered to assemble at these quarters on the afternoon of the 17th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, in Light Guard Winter uniform, viz.: Blue pants, white stripe, overcoat and black belts, bearskin cap, L. G. knapsack and white gloves. The band will report at the proper time. The Company will leave the Armory promptly at 3 o'clock. The passed and privileged members of the Company are hereby invited to parade on this occasion. The Armory will be open every evening to afford ample opportunity for all to equip themselves.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

The third regular promenade concert of the present season by GRAFULLA's celebrated band was given last evening at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, over Tompkin's Market. The evening being fine the attendance was a large one, the different rooms being well filled by the members and their numerous lady friends. The following programme was presented: Quickstep—"Col. Clarke," GRAFULLA. Song—"Take me to thy heart again," BALFE. Overture—"Semiramide," ROSSINI. Valse—"First Flirtation," STRAUSS. Selections—"Ernani," VERDI. Polka—"Silesia," FAUST. Deux Temps—"Homage to London," KUHNER. Ballad—"Let me dream my life away," MILLARD. Romanza—"Deserto in terra," DONIZETTI. Valse—"Last Flirtation," STRAUSS. Galop—"Der Sturmvogel," FAUST. Quickstep—"Medley," GRAFULLA. The fourth concert will take place on Saturday, Dec. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, announce that their annual invitation hop for the present season will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Everett Rooms. Sergeant and Acting Secretary SMITH is hard at work with his brother committeemen in preparing for the occasion, which will doubtless prove a genuine success.

A merited recognition of his services in the field has been received by Lieut. OWEN HALE, of Troy, and formerly of the First New-York Mounted Rifles, in the shape of a commission as First Lieutenant in the regular cavalry.

Brig.-Gen. Z. C. PRIEST, commanding Seventeenth Brigade, announces in Special Order, No. 8, dated Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 17, that a Regimental Court Martial of the Forty-first Regiment will convene at the house of BARTON & WILSON, Laurence, Otsego County, N. Y., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court, Lieut.-Col. I. C. HUBBELL. Commandants of companies will duly make and transmit a certified copy of all delinquents and deficiencies to Lieut.-Col. HUBBELL, at Burlington Flats, N. Y.

The Ninth Regiment have also organized a band for the use of that rising command, to consist of forty pieces, under the able direction of Prof. MONCK, a well-known musician and composer at our fashionable watering places. The band, having attained full strength, intend trying their mettle some evening during the ensuing week, by honoring Col. WILCOX with a serenade at his residence in Park-avenue. They also intend inaugurating a series of fashionable promenade concerts at Steinway Hall, to take place in January and February next. The celebrated German composer, JOHANN STRAUSS, is now engaged in composing a grand march for the Ninth Regiment, and the score is expected next month. We hope that this new organization will add to the reputation of the Ninth Regiment.

The concert to be given by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment promises to be a grand feature of the concert season. The band of this regiment, it is now claimed, is not excelled by any in the City, although good judges of music will have an opportunity of deciding for themselves. We fear that Steinway Hall will scarcely accommodate all who will desire to be present.

OUR TENEMENT HOUSES.

Where Contagious Diseases are Bred and Cultivated—Culpable Neglect of Owners—Reports of Sanitary Inspectors.

The following reports, made by Sanitary Inspectors to the Board of Health, show the condition of some of our tenement houses:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPT. METROPOLITAN }
BOARD OF HEALTH, Dec. 6, 1866. }
Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to call the especial attention of the Board to the inclosed reports upon certain tenement houses in this City. They are but a few out of thirty-five of similar character, which have been received during the past week. During this week the Registrar of Vital Statistics reports forty-five deaths from scarlet, typhus and typhoid fevers, of which number thirty have occurred in tenement houses. The gross neglect and mismanagement of this kind of property is a constant and powerful cause of these diseases. In many instances the owners of such houses are persons of high character, but they fail to appreciate the responsibility which rests upon them, and are frequently wholly ignorant of the condition of their property, and either intrust its care to an agent, or, what is worse, leave it to "middle men" as they are called, with no interest in the property save its immediate profit. The result is that these houses become crowded, filthy and infected, while the owner remains entirely unconscious that upon him rests the great responsibility for this condition of things. Did he take a personal interest in the sanitary condition of his property, frequently visit the same, and enforce, regarding it, such regulations as are necessary to health, he could prevent, in great measure, the evils complained of. As in every previous epidemic, so during the past Summer, tenement houses have been the first resting-place and permanent abode of cholera, and unless some vigorous measures are taken during the Winter regarding them, the probability is great that next Spring will witness a renewal of the same occurrences. Appended are the reports alluded to. That of Inspector FURMAN, on No. 635 West Forty-second-street, is accompanied by six more in the same terms, upon the six successive numbers, viz.: Nos. 637, 639, 641, 643 and 645 West Forty-second-street, all houses owned by the same person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) ED. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent
Metropolitan Board of Health.

To the Metropolitan Board of Health: I, J. H. EMERSON, holding the position of Sanitary Inspector in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York, do report that on the 22d day of November, 1866, I did inspect carefully and personally examine the premises situated No. 145 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, and found the facts to be as follows: That one BRESNEHAN, living in Union-place, Brooklyn, is owner; that the cellar or basement is used as a lodging-house, Mrs HURLEY, who leases that part of the premises, charging 15 cents a night for a bed. There are two large rooms and three small ones, the latter being absolutely dark and unventilated except by their doors. The ceiling is about 6½ feet above the floor. The large rooms front and back are about 12 by 15 feet and the small ones about 6 by 7 feet. More than two-thirds of the height of this story is below the level of the sidewalk. It is reached by a flight of steps from the sidewalk, and down these the water flows in rainy weather. It also runs in from the yard and back area when it rains, flooding the back hall; also water leaks through the ceiling on to the beds, from the grocery-store above. There is one window in the front room, about 36 by 28 inches; and there are two in the back room, (opening, like the front one, upon areas,) about 42 by 50 inches in size. The rooms are nearly filled with double bedsteads, so as scarcely to leave room to walk between them, and the cooking and eating are also done in the back room. The number of lodgers, of course, varies from night to night. On the night of Nov. 21 thirteen slept here—thus allowing about 263 cubic feet of air to each. These statements show that the use of this cellar as a lodging-house is dangerous to life and detrimental to health; and the letting of it for such purposes is, on the part of the owner, a violation of Section 135 of the Health Ordinance.

Signed, J. HAVEN EMERSON,
Sanitary Inspector.
Dated, Nov. 24, 1865.

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

I, GUIDO FURMAN, holding the position of Sanitary Inspector in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York, do report that on the 28th day of November, 1866, I did inspect carefully and personally examine the premises situated at No. 635 West Forty-second-street, in the City of New-York, and found the facts to be as follows:

That said premises consist of a lot, a privy and a four-story brick tenement house, which is occupied by six families. Owner APPLEBY, of No. 133 Water-street. For reason as follows, said premises are detrimental to health and dangerous to life. The waste pipe, leading into the house drain, leaks very badly, causing the walls and ceilings of the lower or basement and first floor story to be damp, and also floods the soil underneath the basement floor. The privy vault is full, foul and unconnected with existing street-sewer. The several hard-finished walls and ceilings, from the top to the bottom of said house, are black with filth, smell badly and require whitewashing. For like reasons all the woodwork about said house require cleaning and whitewashing and painting. The mortar has fallen in several places from the walls and ceilings, which constituted the lower, or basement, and the first floor and passageway, which require replastering. The cellar smells foully, its surface is littered with filth and the street-trap and lower hall-door are the only means adopted for ventilating and lighting it. This defective ventilating and lighting causes said cellar to be damp. The yard surface is littered with filth, is unpaved, is uneven in grade and damp from rain-water. (Signed)

GUIDO FURMAN, Sanitary Inspector.
Dated Dec. 5, 1866.

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

I, JAS. L. BROWN, holding the position of Sanitary Inspector, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York, do report that on the 3d day of December, 1866, I did inspect carefully, and personally examine the premises situated No. 65 King-street in the City of New-York, and found the facts to be as follows:

This house is so dilapidated that I consider it to be untenantable. The roof is badly broken and allows the rain to come in freely. The plaster has fallen from the ceilings and walls in large quantities in almost every room in the house. One of the windows is not only without glass, but has not even a sash in it, and all the others are more or less broken. Part of the side-wall of the house has fallen in, leaving a hole large enough for a man to crawl through. One of the girders on which the beams rest, is so rotten that it is falling to pieces. The yard is covered with garbage, ashes and other filth. The privy is full and offensive. Of the five families that lately occupied the premises four have moved away, and the family that is left is trying to find another place. I consider the condition of the house dangerous to life and detrimental to public health.

MALONE, (a cooper,) No. 449 West Sixteenth-street, is the owner. There is a bill on the house offering apartments for hire. (Signed,)

JAMES L. BROWN, Sanitary Inspector.
DATED Dec. 5, 1866.

The Alleged Whisky Frauds.

The examination of the case entitled United States *vs.* Angus, Rowe, Boehn and Schwabius was continued yesterday morning at 11:15 o'clock, before United States Commissioner NEWTON, at his office in Montague-street, Brooklyn, Messrs. A. O. HALL and DITTENHOEFER were counsel for defendants.

The District-Attorney recalled Mr. B. A. McDonald, whose cross-examination was continued: Was with Mr. Smith when instructions were given about the secret of manufacturing burning-fluid; he came from Philadelphia first on pleasure, and the next time in September on business, when he made arrangements for moving his family to New-York; presume this to be the case; Mr. Smith told me the process of manufacture in Philadelphia about September; he said he would manufacture burning-fluid if he could get a distillery, but he found out the distilleries were all leased out; our conversation was about manufacturing burning fluid in the Franklin-avenue, the Greenpoint and Thirty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue distilleries; Mr. Smith was to show the parties the method of manufacturing burning-fluid; I talked about the method with some of the New-York revenue officers—to Collector Shook; asked him his opinion as to the law; spoke with his deputy, Mr. Shafler; spoke with District-Attorney Courtney, also Mr. Bell and Mr. Phelps; this was after the manufacture commenced; spoke prior to the commencement of manufacture with Mr. Dittenhoefer, Mr. Simon Donan, Mr. Englehardt and Mr. Feuchtwanger; Mr. Dittenhoefer believed it was legal, but would have to study it up; if it was legal it was to be entered into; Mr. Smith was interested in a certain degree; do not know who contributed a dollar; was at the distilleries half a dozen times during the manufacture; am interested in a pecuniary view; called at your office as a friendly act for Mr. Dittenhoeffer, to inquire into the legality of the manufacture; was advised by Deputy Marshal Harlan in Washington that there was to be a general seizure of distilleries here; Mr. Smith was to have one-third of the profits of the production; that was his royalty as a bonus for his imparting the secret; knew there was a licensed distillery of burning-fluid in Philadelphia in September, before I saw Mr. Smith.

Redirect examination—The house in Philadelphia making burning-fluid was Chas. Dougherty & Son; the process was known to Mr. Smith but not to me in September; it was the method of introducing the turpentine in the mash; Geo. W. Guisi, special Treasury agent, gave me his opinion of the result of the Philadelphia distillation, and that the Government should arbitrarily stop it; am employed on the part of the Government in the case of the United States *vs.* Jas. A. Dorman.

Recross examination—Have been employed as an informer in addition. Witness then testified that the bottles brought into Court were drawn from barrels of fluid in custody of Collector Eagan, under his supervision, and Capt. Erhardt.

Mr. G. P. Glass was recalled—Was paid $10,500 per annum nearly in the distillery: from June 25, 1863, to the 10th of July, 1864.

Mr. Stephen Jenney, Jr., sworn: Am an oil refiner now; have manufactured, and am acquainted with burning-fluid as an article of commerce; three barrels were left at my place three weeks ago, I think, by Inspector Cochran; a merchant would call it burning-fluid; tested a gallon and found turpentine and alcohol.

INTERESTING TESTS.

Witness then tasted a bottle newly opened and said it was like burning-fluid; some of the liquor was set on fire, and the test was that it was burning-fluid; another bottle containing rum was set on fire, and the flame was very dim; witness said it was alcohol.

Upon cross-examination witness said he could not tell how much turpentine was in the bottle, whether more or less than ten per cent.

Mr. F. W. Tappan sworn: Am a Deputy Collector of this district; Mr. Glass brought a bottle of the Franklin-avenue fluid to my office; three barrels were seized by Collector Pratt, who asked Jenney to examine them.

A DOUBTFUL QUESTION.

Capt. Erhardt, being sworn, testified as to the specimens of fluid on exhibition. On his cross-examination he said he could not swear which lamp had the burning-fluid; they stirred up the barrels when they put the liquid in the bottles; Smith said, "Shake it up well, Mac," (meaning McDonald;) these bottles were taken from the same barrel as mine; one of the wicks was tight and the other wick was loose; the tubes are of the same size.

The case here closed on the part of the defence.

The Court then adjourned, to hear the summing up on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

AN OLD SWINDLE.

On the 24th of August last, JAMES HAMMOND, 52 years of age, went to the store of ALBERT KLINE, No. 24 Mott-street, and informed the proprietor that he had been sent by DAVID KLINE (ALBERT's father) for seven boxes of tobacco and one box of maccaroni, valued at $51 50, which the elder KLINE had sold him. Believing these statements ALBERT delivered the goods specified. Subsequently these allegations were discovered to be false, when HAMMOND was arrested by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, and the prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail. HAMMOND is reported by the Police as having been extensively engaged in these nefarious transactions, and he says he keeps a grocery store at No. 350 Greenwich-street.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER IN TROUBLE.

ROBERT SANFORD, of No. 111 Nassau-street, caused the arrest of J. C. HEYSEY, who he accuses of fraudulent proceedings. It appears that the accused obtained a check from the complainant for $63 23 in the National Bank of the Republic, he having been employed by Mr. SANFORD as a Custom-house broker to take an invoice of goods from the Custom-house, receiving the check to pay the necessary duties. Instead of doing so he cashed the check and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. When arrested the accused confessed receiving the money, but said he had spent a portion and lost the remainder. He was held for examination.

THE KNIFE.

HUGH HOPKINS and DENNIS BURKE, both about 14 years of age, quarrelled on Friday evening in the First Ward, when DENNIS drew a pocket-knife and stabbed his opponent in the hand, causing a severe wound. He was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police and held for trial. The prisoner resides at No. 4 Morris-street, and the complainant at No. 4 Greenwich-street.

THE CUP AND PITCHER.

A desperate affray occurred on Friday night in the restaurant No. 536 Broadway, near Spring-street, between PATRICK LONG, the proprietor, WM. SILVERSON, LOFTUS BROTHERTON and THOMAS BROTHERTON, when one of the BROTHERTONS struck LONG in the face with a cup, and the other seized a water-pitcher with which he dealt the unfortunate man a terrific blow on the head, both causing severe wounds. SILVERSON also took occasion to deal their victim several blows about the body. Before the struggle had ceased an officer of the Fourteenth Ward Police arrived at the scene and arrested all three of LONG's assailants. On being brought before the magistrate the prisoners were committed for trial and admitted to bail.

A BROADWAY BURGLARY.

JOHN CLARK, alias "Bourbon John," and THOMAS RYAN, was arraigned before the Court yesterday charged with breaking into the store of Mr. LEOPOLD SINSHEIMER, at No. 536 Broadway, on the night of the 27th ult. It was alleged that the prisoners stole from the premises a quantity of fur goods valued at $3,000. RYAN confessed his guilt previous to being arrested, and implicated CLARK and two unknown men. As this confession was made to Officer JACKSON of the Fourteenth Precinct. He stated to him that the goods had been disposed of to a receiver in the Third avenue. Having agreed to meet JACKSON and proceed with him to the shop of the receiver, he disappeared, but failed to keep the appointment, so he was taken into custody. In possession of the prisoner were found sundry chisels, jimmys, skeleton keys, a brace and bit, and a variety of burglarious implements. Inasmuch as Officer JACKSON had, at the first interview, promised the offender immunity in return for such information as might lead to the arrest of his accomplices, the counsel for the accused, Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWART, demanded his client's discharge. Mr. STEWART claimed that in not arresting RYAN at once, that the officer had attempted to defeat the ends of justice. The Justice decided to hold both the prisoners to await an examination. A second complaint has been lodged against Clark, wherein the proprietor of a store in Duane-street charges him with having broken into his place and stolen therefrom goods valued at $2,000, as previously reported.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A DISHONEST MESSENGER.

A messenger named ABRAHAM VAN CLEFF, formerly in the employ of Dodd's Express Company, was arraigned on the charge of unlawfully appropriating $65 in United States notes belonging to the Company. He admitted his guilt, and was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

A HACK DRIVER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

WILLIAM MEEHAN, a hack driver, was yesterday arrested charged with stealing an overcoat, valued at $100, from the coat-rack in the St. Nicholas Hotel, while the owner, Mr. SAMUEL G. EASTBROOK, was in the dining-room at lunch. The coat was afterward found under the cushion of the seat of the prisoner's coach. His defence is that he took the coat in mistake for his own, and did not intend to steal it. He was committed for trial by the magistrate.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of Expressmen on the Plains—Indians are Public Enemies—Negligence of Common Carriers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

Thomas W. Kennard vs. *Ben Holladay.*—This was an action brought against the defendant, as a common carrier, to recover the value of a package of money received by him to be carried to Central City, Colorado. The plaintiff gave testimony to show that he was constructing engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, and that, on Dec. 15, 1864, his clerks in this City made up a package containing $10,000 in legal tender notes, which was sealed up and directed to "C. E. F. BLAKESLEE, Central City, Colorado Territory." This package was taken to the office of the Holladay Overland Express in Broadway, but the persons in attendance at the office, stated that it must be delivered to the United States Express Company, which would forward it to the commencement of the Holladay Express Company's route, at Atchison, Kansas. The package was accordingly handed to the United States Express Company, they giving duplicate receipts for it, and by them carried to Atchison, where it was delivered to the defendant's agent there and by him delivered to the express messenger who was to take it across the Plains. The plaintiff further proved the non-delivery of the package to Mr. Blakeslee, and a demand for it of the defendant, and rested his case.

The defendant's counsel moved that the Court direct a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the contract was made with the United States Express Company, who were alone liable.

The Court, however, declined to give this direction, holding that as the United States Express Company had delivered the package to the defendant on its route to its final destination, their liability had ceased.

The defendant's counsel then read in evidence, under objection from plaintiff's counsel, extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of Indian Affairs for the year 1865, for the purpose of showing difficulties with the Indians on the Plains in January, 1865.

The Express Messenger who carried the package was called and testified to its destruction by the Indians. He stated that he left Atchison with the express coach Jan. 3, 1865, and had no difficulty till he arrived at Julesburgh, 450 miles west of Atchison. About 2 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 7, the coach in which there was no one but himself and the driver, was fired upon by Indians. They drove on as fast as possible about three miles to Bulen's Ranch, where they stayed till daylight, and then went on a mile further to the Julesburgh Station, where they changed horses and drove on a mile further to the military station, which was in charge of Capt. O'Brien, with 35 men. The messenger requested a guard, but Capt. O'Brien told him not to go on, as he could not give him a guard. Capt. O'Brien and his men started out to look after the Indians, and the messenger drove the coach with them back to Julesburgh Station, where he had the horses taken out of the coach and put in the stable. Within 15 minutes after he saw the soldiers retreating, pursued by the Indians. He made every effort to get the horses harnessed, but the Indians were too near, and he and the driver were forced to ride off with the troops to save their own lives, leaving the coach there. Fourteen of the soldiers were killed. The Indians numbered from 300 to 1,500. After retreating to the military station, the troops shelled the Indians out of Julesburgh, and they in turn made off. The stage was found partly destroyed, and the safe cut open and all its contents missing.

Judge SMALLEY charged the Jury that the plaintiff, having proved the package in the possession of the defendant, he being a common carrier, was bound to satisfy them that its delivery was prevented by the act of God or of a public enemy.

That the difficulty with the Indians was not a civil war, for it was not the action of any part of the people rising up to overthrow the Government. It had perhaps some of the elements both of a civil and a foreign war.

The Judge proceeded: Considering the *status* which the Indians have occupied from the earliest history of the Government, and continued with various changes down to the present time, may they not, when they combine themselves in tribes or nations, when they confederate themselves for the purpose of waging wars for any cause, for real injuries or imaginary reasons, and when thus confederated they move in large bodies under arms, acting under apparent authority, may they not under such circumstances be considered public enemies so far as to excuse, if they interfere with him on his route without any apparent carelessness on his part? Without entering upon the chain of reasoning by which I arrive at this conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying that as things then existed, these Indians were to a certain extent independent of the Government, though held as wards of the United States, liable unquestionably to have our laws extended over them, and to some extent our laws have been extended over them, but still allowed certain rights and independent privileges. They had established their own rules and regulations among themselves. They punished men for committing various crimes. The Federal Courts had no jurisdiction over them, so far as regarded their actions among themselves. And when they, under the authority of their chiefs, in their *quasi* character of independent nations, made war upon the people of the United States, they must be considered as enemies of the Republic in such a sense that if they, thus banded together, seized this package, without fault or carelessness or negligence on the part of the carrier or his agents, and thus prevented its delivery, the defendant is excused thereby. The argument has been urged that if the defendant is held liable in this suit he has a claim upon the Government. That has nothing to do with the case, and you should lay it out of your consideration. If the plaintiff loses his case he will have the same claim upon the Government that the defendant would have. The Judge further charged that if the jury were satisfied that this seizure of the package was the act of Indians, from one or more tribes banded together, the defendant was absolved unless there was carelessness, negligence or want of vigilance or attention on the part of the defendant or his agent, which contributed to the loss. That whether there was any such lack or failure on the part of the defendant's agent was a question of fact for the Jury, and in determining what was his duty at the time, there was no better rule than this: What would a cool, self-possessed, prudent, careful man have done with his own property under the same circumstances? Would he have stayed at the military post, or would he have gone back and put the horses in the stable, as was done in this case? It was the duty of the defendant to provide for that service a cool man, a self-possessed man, a cautious man, a man of good judgment and forethought. That if the Jury were of opinion that there was any such lack or failure, and it contributed to the loss, the defendant was liable. Otherwise, not.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff—Messrs. Bowdoin, Larocque, and Barlow.

For defendant—Messrs. Starr and Ruggles.

A $12,000 Cotton Case—What is Sufficient to Sustain an Order of Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

John C. Havemeyer et al. vs. *George W. Schofield.*—The plaintiffs brought suit against the defendant to recover the sum of $12,000 for cotton sold and delivered, and an order of arrest was issued, by virtue of which the defendant was arrested and in default of bail was locked up in the County Jail. A motion was thereupon made by the defendant to set aside the order of arrest upon the ground that a sufficient cause of action was not disclosed by the affidavit upon which the order was granted.

It appeared by the plaintiff's affidavit that the defendant purchased 86 bales of cotton, and postponed payment from hour to hour and from day to day, and that shortly after the sale drew $9,000 from his bank, leaving a balance of but $70; and that defendant's clerk informed the plaintiffs that the defendant took away a large amount on his person. The next day he could not be found. The affidavit also alleged that the defendant had removed and disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors, and that if the defendant had failed, he must have been unable to pay for the cotton, and made the purchase with intent not to pay for it. Defendant's counsel insisted that the charge of the removal of the property was a mere conclusion; that the facts and circumstances tending to show such removal should have been stated, and that the arrest could not be sustained, because it was not stated that the removal was made secretly; that it is the secrecy which evinces the fraud, and not the disposal or removal, while indebted. Counsel also insisted that the fraud should be clearly proved, and that the sources of the plaintiffs' information should have been stated; that the mere drawing of the money from bank and the postponing of payment were not of themselves evidences of fraud. It was also insisted that the affidavit was equivocal and uncertain, and a number of authorities were cited to sustain these propositions.

Counsel for the plaintiffs insisted that a sufficient cause of action was disclosed to sustain the order of arrest. Judge Ingraham was of the same opinion, and denied the motion. Mann & Parsons for plaintiffs; Alex. H. Reavey for defendant.

Alleged Breach of Trust—Arrest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Da Coro.

Eustacio B. Davison vs. *Joseph W. Reford.*—This is an action for damages against the defendant for wrongfully converting plaintiff's property to his own use. The case came up to-day on a motion to discharge defendant from arrest. On the motion it appeared that the plaintiff, in the month of May last, stored in the premises of defendant furniture and a safe containing valuable books and papers; that soon after the storage the defendant sold part of the furniture and pawned the rest, and refused to deliver up the safe. On these facts Judge DALY granted an order of arrest, and that he be held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

The defendant's affidavit denied the material facts, and asked for the discharge of the prisoner.

The Judge took the papers. Decision reserved.

Edward F. Brown for plaintiff; W. S. Yard for defendant.

Stevedores' Bills—Broker Held Liable.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Justice McCunn.

Michael K. Wilson et al. vs. *James C. Jewett et al.*—This action was brought to recover $525 50 claimed to be due from the defendants for loading the bark *Mary Schofield*, an English vessel. The plaintiffs are stevedores, and claimed that they loaded the vessel on the order of the defendants, and on their promise to pay the bill. The vessel went on her voyage and was lost, and therefore the defendants refused to pay, claiming that they were only brokers, loading the vessel on a commission of five per cent., which commissions they had never collected.

The Jury, after a few moments' consultation in their seats, rendered a verdict for the full amount, with interest, to which the Court added an allowance of five per cent.

Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton, for plaintiffs; J. K. Hill, for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Jane B. Seaman, Richard Cornwell, Chas. N. Gildersleeve, Jane A. Lee, Wm. B. Peck, Wm. Groenert, Anna M. E. Strauss, Thos. McDonald, Mary Riker, Martin Herter, Francis Hall.

LETERS OF ADMINISTRATION

on the estates of the following deceased persons have been granted: Mary Sloan, Augusta A. L. Tileston, John Butler, Henry Schafer, Thos. F. Cornell, Franciska Staiger, Ann Farley, Peter J. Mulhall, Catharine Clancey, Maria Ruf, Mary Fitzsimmons, Francis R. De Sonsa, Margeret Somerville, Samuel Sloan, Andrew Casey, Robert Geery, Albert Webb, Catharine Doran, Annie Cushing, Sarah Combs, Robert Gray, Abigail Hindman, John Fletcher Nelson, Robert L. Bowan, John Lindsey, John Scoles, Eliza Butler, Erasmus D. Baker, Daniel Comstock, Bridget Gallogly, Maurice Hoare, William Martin, Margaret A. McPherson.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP

have been granted to the following persons:

John Haass, guardian of Mary, Elizabeth, Wilhelmina and August Raab.
Mary Thompson, guardian of Thos. J Thompson.
Gregory Staiger, gurdian of Adelgunda Binder.
Dexter B. Britton, guardian of Alex. M. Fisher.
Peter Biettner, guardian of Michael Willman.
Carl Bossert, guardian of Henry Bossert.
Carl Bossart, guardian of Frederick Bossert.
Andrew A. Meyers, guardian of Andrew A. Cox.
Thos. Rothgelder, guardian of German Emeneker.
Charles Cruyt, guardian of Mary and Wm. Cruyt.

Business in the Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Justice Clerke.

J. Hecht et al. *vs.* C. W. McKay et al.; tried by the Court; judgment rendered for the plaintiff, for $842. Wm. J. Hawkins *vs.* James Hammond; judgment for the plaintiff for $95. Robert G. Cornell et al. *vs.* Darius Truesdell; judgment for the plaintiffs for $483 39. George W. Harpell *vs.* Henry Schwab; judgment for the plaintiff for $213 50. Robert Allison et al. *vs.* John B. Fuller; judgment for the plaintiffs for $3,171 70. Sarah A. Patrullo *vs.* John A. Bidwell, inquest by the Court; judgment for the plaintiff for $476 24. Robert Danshea *vs.* Stephen A. Marshall; complaint dismissed.

By Justice Mullen.

O'Leary *vs.* The Bank of South Carolina; two per cent extra allowance ordered. Werlbacker *vs.* Barth; judgment for plaintiff for the amount due on the goods sold to the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 8.

By Justice Ingraham.

James C. Bell, &c. *vs.* Wm. Clarke et al.; report of referee confirmed and order granted. Emma A. Hall *vs.* Chas. B. Hall; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Thomas M. Egan *vs.* Marie E. Egan; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff. Chas Fulil *vs.* Wesson M. Sutliff et al.; motion denied, costs to abide the event. The People ex. rel. Sanborn *vs.* Thomas M. Tyng; motion granted. Aaron H. Greene *vs.* Samuel Agnew et al.; order granted. Wm. A. Guest *vs.* P. G. Almy; motion granted. John C. Havemeyer et. al. *vs.* Geo. W. Schofield; motion denied with $10 costs. In the matter of Morris E. Burch, an insolvent; order granted. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* Alfred Fountain et al.; see memorandum of decision. George A. Osgood et al. *vs.* Elizabeth L. B. Wills, &c.; motion denied. Jennisa Eager et al. *vs.* Samuel A. Mills; motion granted. Eliza Peters *vs.* Harmon Peters; motion granted. In the matter of the application of Ritch & Greppiths; order granted.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—T. C. Upton, Thomas Anderson, Capt. Saml. Borland, S. Holliday and wife, S. W. Reynolds, son and servant, H. S. Weeks, wife and child, J. H. Park, Dr. J. D. Mitchell, Dr. J. B. Keefe and wife, Miss Hattie Walker, Miss Maria Smith, Mrs. G. W. Beach, Miss H. H. Sturdevant, Major G. W. Beach, Fred. J. Beach, F. P. Dourr, two Misses Dourr, Mrs. Depeyster, C. Brince, J. S. Walker, Miss O'Leary, Mrs. W. D. Smith, Samuel C. Holt, wife and child, Miss S. Birch, Miss Metcalfe, Mrs. C. M. Connolly, 3 children and nurse, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Walidbury, Mrs. Robinson and wife, Miss M. Beach, Mrs. T. Grum and child, L. Moore and wife, Mrs. Streat and servant, J. W. Mariott, S. D. Mariott, H. Liva, E. Soles, E. K. Ladue, H. H. Ladue, F. Merritt, Miss C. Jones, C. Dunbery, Mrs. M. Galena, Miss L. Wood, Mrs. Borland.

DEC. 8—*In steamship Cella, for London*—Arthur Jones, Miss Sarah J. Bousey, E. L. Scharffenoth and lady, George Tosten, Mme. Colby, Wm. Foreman, F. O. Millett, Peter Crarbonier, Perry Wirman, James Case, John W. Scott, Bernard Appany, John Palmer, Thomas Chambers, Charles Finby, James Burns and son, Harry Chambers, Wm. Smith, Stephen Biggio, Benedict Biggio, M. O'Donohue and lady, Miss Ellen Snow, Miss Mary Snow, James Pettricks and family, A. B. Littlejohn, Matthew B. Runner, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, A. L. Lewis, Samuel S. Taylor, M. J. Fester, W. H. Huntington, lady and servant, Maxwell Cotton, J. H. Wilson, M. F. Wilson, S. K. L. Arthing, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, for Charleston—J. F. Sutherland, F. McQuade, John Brown, A. J. Vaily, E. Fitter, H. Steenken, H. C. Howell, Mrs. J. H. Easterling, H. L. Rowell, S. R. Bowman, Mrs. H. A. Badger, Mrs. W. Lawton and 2 children, C. A. Crommelin, E. Ailsworth, L. J. King, Mrs. J. E. Lewis, Mrs. A. G. Cary, J. King, John Boylo, Thomas King, John Hays, A. B. Hart, W. N. Hart, Mrs. Updegrove, H. F. Baker and wife, Miss A. L. Harrison, John Ross.

DEC. 8—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Doolittle, Miss Mary Pardon, New-York; Miss Lizzie Evans, S. Delilo and wife, New-York; Mr. Smith, Montreal; Mr. Copeland, Montreal; Major J. Upham, U. S. Army; Robert Foote, Frank Dailey, Mr. Johnston, John Clendon, Glen Falls; E. H. Wellington, Geo. B. Smith, Canada West; John Pritchard, Philadelphia; P. H. Boothrond, Philadelphia; Herbert Blakeway, wife and child, Rev. Francis Rae, C. C. Bage, Arthur Jones, Mr. Thompson, R. Richards, New-York; Edward Berry, wife, 5 children and nurse, Kingston, Canada; Jno. M. Evans, Wm. Evans, Charles Levy, H. R. Woodward, A. C. Tophem, London; J. H. Sayre, New-York; Rev. Jer. Vaughan, M. S. Labarrere.

DEC. 8—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool*—M. Roger, Fred. Hussey, New-York; Enrique Joderba, Hipolite Caceres, Pennsylvania; R. Miller, Liverpool; J. H. Cuthbert, Liverpool; Louis W. Street, Mrs. Street and 2 children, New-York; Geo. Chambers, New-York; H. H. Lawson and Alex. C. Lawson, New-York; Henry Meyers, New-York; Mr. Oakford, New-York; Henry Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, England; J. W. Griffiths, Montreal; Francisco Victores, Cuba; Benj. E. Isaacs, New-York; Mrs. Isaacs and child, New-York; Capt. B. McKinney, New-York; W. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, New-York, and 325 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Manhattan, from Vera Cruz—F. Brondsteele, A. Beskocka, F. Guessner, Miss Bentley, Geo. Lessler, Dr. Massay, Col. Andrews, wife and family, T. Fulchiere, Lieut. A. Bazaine, Hon. Mr. Scarlett, Miss Scarlett and servants, Mr. Testrange and servant, W. Higgins, S. Thomas, Wm. Sims and wife, S. Sabitch and wife, F. Kanschel and wife, M. Connelle, A. Schadelberg, H. Ostennoor, Mr. Cuvan, W. S. Morton, Nelson Ca.d.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets.... 7 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 10 | Gov. Island. 9 59 | Hell Gate...11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Rover, Kemble, Hong Kong and Nagasaki, Cary & Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Cella, (Br.,) Giesdel, London, Howland Aspinwall; The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Haze, Starkey, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mississippi, Sumner, Havana and New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; Huntsville Ryder, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Valley City, Tomlin, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Gen. Custer, Rector, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Nereus, Nichols, Charleston, Dearborn Bros.; River Dee, (Br.,) Roberts, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks J. U. Brookman, McCrillis, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Thos. Woods, Gadd, London, W. W. Tufts & Co.; Libertas, (Ital.,) Feile, King Roads for orders, J. B. Phillips & Son.

Brigs H. Means, Hopkins, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; Charlotte, (Br.,) Potter, Barbados, M. E. Greene & Currie; T. H. Todd, McGuire, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman.

Schooners R. E. Recker, Sherman, Bucksville, S. C., B. P. Sherman; Jamestown, Magee, Norfolk, A. Abbott; S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Louisa Gray, Cramer, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Josephine Knighton, St. Barth's and St. Martin's, B. J. Wenberg; Avail, (Br.,) Dibele, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; J. B. & F. L., Butler, East Greenwich, G. N. Stranahan; Union, Ames, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Leucadia, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Sloops Blackstone, Allen, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Ethan Allen, Merrill, Bridgeport, L. Rackett; Emmy, Allen, Bridgeport.

Yacht Vesta, Dayton, Cowes, P. Lorrillard, Jr.

Steamship America, reported yesterday, did not clear; it was an error.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Deaken, Vera Cruz Nov. 28, Sisal Dec. 1, Havana Dec. 4, 6 P. M.; arrived at Quarantine at 9 P. M., with mdse and passengers to C. A. Whitney. Has had fine and pleasant weather from Havana.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Granada, Harrison, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship Gen. Sherman, Pendleton, Mobile 9 ds., with cotton to N. N. Griswold.

Brig D. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) McCarthy, Demerara Nov. 13, via Barbados Nov. 21, with molasses to D. Trowbridge. [illegible] the 20th.

Bark Dirigo, Blair, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Bark Martha [illegible] Galloway, Savannah [illegible] ds., with cotton to [illegible] & Co.

Brig Nelson [illegible] Miragoane [illegible]

Brig Abbie [illegible] lumber to [illegible]

Brig Sarah [illegible] ds., with stone [illegible]

Brig Tangier [illegible] Buck & Co.

Schr. [illegible] pine to C. P. [illegible] heavy gale.

Schr. Rica[illegible] ds., with [illegible]

Schr. J. Gr[illegible]

Schr. J. G. [illegible]

Schr. John [illegible]

Schr. Sara[illegible]

Schr. B. D[illegible]

Schr. Mira[illegible]

Schr. Conn[illegible]

Schr. P. B[illegible]

Schr. Loui[illegible]

Schr. Trit[illegible]

Schr. A. Falkenburg [illegible]

WIND—At sunset, [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Arr. steamer Miami, from New-York; brig [illegible], from Miragoane; Oceania, Turks Island.

Miscellaneous.

The wind last evening was from the S. E. with rain and fog. The [illegible] tom-house, [illegible] Ceila, for London [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Hong Kong [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] San Salvador [illegible]

The bark [illegible] totally wrecked [illegible] Sagua la Grande [illegible] was from Gre[illegible] was 383 tons [illegible] American Lloyds [illegible] vessel is attributed [illegible] currents, [illegible] also to an error [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Nov. 21, barks New-York, for New-York in 7 ds.; Susie [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible]

At Point Petre, Guad., Nov. 21, schr. [illegible], for Amboy.

At Barbados, Nov. 21, brig Eastern Star, for New-York in 2 ds.; [illegible]

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and examine the new books, English, French and Scotch stationery, and also choice [illegible]

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you can get teas, coffees, fish, flour, [illegible] store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 683, Dec. 8, 1866.
73, 50, 61, 28, 9, 30, 5, 76, 47, 67, 52.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 684, Dec. 8, 1866.
76, 11, 60, 35, 31, 9, 34, 33, 28, 23.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 583, Dec. 8, 1866.
48, 34, 66, 10, 76, 31, 75, 48, 42.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 584, Dec. 8, 1866.
24, 70, 62, 64, 41, 61, 87, 33, 51, 63, 29, 18.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 76 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION [illegible]
No. 179 Broadway and No. 163 [illegible]